

Demands Rise for Federal Action On Fla. Attack on Negroes, Jews

Growing demands were voiced yesterday for federal action to halt the bombings and other violence aimed at Negro and Jewish residents of Miami, Fla. Former State Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, charged in a wire to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that Sunday's bombings, coupled with earlier acts of violence, "constitute a conspiracy to deprive citizens of freedom of religion and equal protection of the law secured by the Constitution." Judge Steinbrink called for a federal investigation to determine what federal laws had been broken.

GE Chief Tells NAM Soviet Union Wants No War

Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric, acknowledged yesterday that the Soviet Union has no aggressive intentions. The industrialist spoke before the luncheon session of the first International Conference of Manufacturers meeting at the Hotel Pierre under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Reed said: "... I believe the evidence indicates that Russia will not deliberately precipitate another world war within the foreseeable future, and I am convinced that if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries undertake to meet the defense production schedule as recently formulated and scheduled, serious economic and political disturbances will result."

He said that "the dangers associated with another wave of inflation may be as great or greater than the dangers of further warlike moves on the part of Russia."

Fur and Leather Workers Union voted unanimously yesterday to demand measures be taken to halt the wave of bombings and violence directed against Negro and Jewish people in Miami at its semi-annual meeting being held in this city.

In telegrams to President Truman and Florida state officials, the executive board urged that protection be given to homes, shops and synagogues of Negro and Jewish people, which are the targets of attack in the wave of terror sweeping that state.

In Florida, meanwhile, local and state officials were busy doing nothing to prevent further dynamitings of Negro apartments and Jewish synagogues or to arrest the thugs responsible for the outrages.

Instead, in a shameless and ridiculous excursion into redbaiting officials let it be known that they were checking on Florida "Communists" to see whether they had been buying dynamite and had been guilty of the blasts.

Sheriff Jack Henderson gave aid and comfort to the Ku Kluxers, in fact, when he tried to blame the

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\$1 From Each New York Reader Will Put It Over

New Yorkers have gone above the \$10,000 mark in response to our plea for \$25,000 to complete the year. They have another \$5,000 to go in order to reach the \$15,000 we hope and expect they will contribute.

Now here's our proposal for reaching that \$15,000 quickly and as painlessly as possible, which, if it works, will put us over the top for the entire 25 grand:

Let every New York reader, without exception, put at least one dollar in an envelope now—today—and address it to:

P. O. Box, 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

If 5,000 of you do this and don't forget the stamp! we will have successfully finished up our campaign. LET'S GO!

From Chicago yesterday came a note from former Farmer-Labor Congressman John T. Bernard of Minnesota, which said: "Enclosed find my little \$5 investment. It is with a mixture of regret and remorse that I must make it so small. With firm conviction that in our beloved America, democracy will triumph, I am fraternally yours,

JOHN T. BERNARD."

In the past couple of days, we've received contributions—ranging from \$1 to \$10—from more than a dozen readers in the Eastern Pa. area. Total adds up to about \$85. Not much, but a bit better than has been coming in from that region, which is way behind the \$1,500 we had expected readers there would contribute.

A group of steelworkers from Bethlehem, Pa., sends ten dollars

"with greetings to a great fighting paper." From Reading, Pa., comes a couple of contributions, while "three devoted friends" in Delaware County send along \$16. One Reading contribution of \$5 asks acknowledgement of \$15 sent earlier, and received by us. An 85-year-old worker sends five with a note that he needs the only paper telling the truth, and several

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★★

Support for End-War Rally Rises; Ridgway Asks 18 New Queries

Taken aback by the fact that the Korean-Chinese negotiators suddenly agreed to their demand for a freeze on all troops and arms, Pentagon generals continued to throw up new obstacles to an immediate cease-fire.

Handout releases from Tokyo continued to emphasize the "suspicious" of the Pentagon generals, who suddenly found themselves compelled to invent new reasons for continuing the shooting.

Yesterday, the Korean-Chinese negotiators gave quick replies to the most important of the 21 questions hastily flung at them by the Pentagon negotiators. The Pentagon then invented 18 new questions for "clarification."

Discussion over the 21 questions which the Koreans and Chinese submitted to Admiral Joy, revealed these points:

1—Both sides would have the right to build airfields. The Koreans insist on the right to rebuild their ruined cities and their right to take measures to protect themselves from the round-the-clock bombings which have devastated homes, farms and cities. The Pentagon insists on the one-sided right to build its own airfields, but opposes this right for the North Koreans.

2—Neither side would have the right to increase or replenish its present troop formations. The Koreans agree to rest and medical arrangements for the present troops, but oppose the shipment of new troops to replace the present

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The giant Citizens Rally for Peace Dec. 11 in Union Square was among the subjects scheduled to be acted on last night by representatives of neighborhood peace groups who met to plan a whirlwind Christmas peace campaign.

Robeson Asks Passport to File Genocide Plea

Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer and American peace leader, has applied to the State Department for a special passport to Paris to "present and argue before the General Assembly of the United Nations" a petition charging government in the United States with a policy of genocide against American Negroes, the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday.

In his application, Robeson declared that "the legal obligations arising out of the Charter of the United Nations as expressed in

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The meeting, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, was held under the auspices of the Greater New York Council for Peace.

As this edition went to press, the conference was to hear Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action; Miss Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of American Women for Peace, and Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade. There were also speakers from representatives of various local peace councils of the different boroughs.

Plans were to be coordinated for distribution of a quarter of a million Christmas cards to President Truman urging peace in Korea and a meeting of the big powers.

TWU Meet Votes To Put Bus Issue To Arbitrator

A mass meeting at Manhattan Center of the Transport Workers Union of nine private bus companies last night voted to withdraw the union's strike threat and to submit its demand for a 40-hour week to impartial chairman Theodore W. Kheel of the transit industry.

About half the audience, sitting in sections reserved by the Third Ave. System employees, took no part in the standing vote. A big sign over that section said, "Reserved for Third Ave. Injunction Victims. Judge Kaufman Forbids You to Vote."

Signs held up by men in that section, however, read "We Need the 40-Hour Week," "This Is America," "Trial by Jury," etc.

The action of the meeting, including addresses by TWU president Michael J. Quill and other TWU leaders, was televised for a wide audience. The meeting approved a resolution recommended by an earlier meeting of the executive board, which noted that nine

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St. Gerson, one of the 17 indicted Communist leaders, addresses an audience of over 1,000 Negroes and whites who attended the street-corner rally and demonstration protesting the Groveland Florida massacre, last Saturday afternoon at Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Brooklyn. The rally, followed by a parade down Pitkin Ave., was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress chapter.

Hundreds Back Peace Plea of Gold Star Mother

"Hundreds of Nassau mothers," reports the Nassau County Review-Star, "have rallied to support a Williston Park Gold Star Mother's appeal to President Truman to end the war in Korea." The Review-Star splashed the story in an eight-column headline across the page on Nov. 28, saying, "Mothers Rally Behind Gold Star Mom's Plea to End War."

Brooklyn Eagle Wants to Know Why Cease-Fire Was Canceled

The announcement that a cease-fire had been ordered in Korea was hailed as the judgment of good common sense," stated the Brooklyn Eagle editorially on Friday, Nov. 30. The paper wants to know how this no-shooting order which "was welcomed everywhere" was later apparently rescinded. "What is to be gained," asks the paper, "in these circumstances by the killing and wounding of men through artillery duels or by ground attacks to gain objectives which unless negotiations collapse, will be worthless?"

"What is the whole truth concerning cease fire orders in Korea?"

Washington Star Can't See Why GIs Should Fight During Truce Talks

The Washington Star states editorially that "It is hard to see why the boys in the front lines should be called upon to fight while the negotiations are running their course." (Nov. 29.) "And it seems unreasonable to expect that they would have any stomach for doing so."

"Would it be really worth while to sacrifice any more lives or even one life for such a gain as that?" the paper asks, referring to possible changes in the present agreed-on truce line.

Providence Journal Hits Colliers' For 'Disservice to Nat'l Interests'

The recent Collier's Magazine issue portraying an atomic war with the Soviet Union has "done a profound disservice to our national interests," states the Providence Journal (Dec. 1).

The paper notes that this Collier's issue has caused widespread dismay in Europe.

"This attitude is well summed up," says the Providence Journal, "by the independent German weekly Die Zeit, which wonders whether Americans really are opposed to a war which seems to them to promise such splendid results."

"These items seem to the Europeans childish and in bad taste," says the Journal, commenting on Collier's photos of GIs in a conquered USSR, and in the worst Hollywood tradition."

The Collier's issue indicates to West Europeans "a determination to make over European culture in the American image," says the Journal.

Shoe Unionists Here Urge Action To Halt Firings at I. Miller Shops

Backed by the action of two of the major locals of the Shoeworkers' Joint Council, CIO, a group of workers of I. Miller & Sons yesterday distributed an appeal to the city's shoe shops calling upon the union to resist the company's renewed effort to fire 80 workers.

The issue developed within the Joint Council as a result of a proposal by manager Isadore Rosenberg that some agreement be reached with the company permitting firing of the workers, although an arbitrator had ordered their reinstatement.

A membership meeting attended by about 500 members of Fitters Local 65, acting on recommendation of its executive board, unanimously rejected the Rosenberg proposal and called for return of the machinery the company removed from one division of its plant apparently to bolster its fait accompli in the firing.

Local 65 delegates to the Joint Council were instructed to vote for reversal of Rosenberg's position. Later, it was reported, the executive board of Slipper Workers Local 54, largest in the council, instructed its representatives to do likewise.

The dispute developed when I. Miller, largest firm in the industry here and usually the bellwether, arbitrarily dismissed 80 workers and removed the machinery which they operated, on a claim that work was insufficient for all. This was in direct violation of the contract providing for equal division of work. The Joint Council took the issue to an arbitrator and subsequently obtained a decision ordering the reinstatement of the 80.

Although the Council's leaders

hailed the decision as a victory, shortly after, as the union entered into negotiations for a new pact, Rosenberg asked the Council to permit Miller to fire the 80 workers in exchange for a financial settlement with the affected machinery.

Of 23 attending the council meeting, 11 supported Rosenberg, three opposed him and the rest abstained, according to the leaflet of the I. Miller workers.

The proposal to appease I. Miller aroused indignation throughout the industry. It was when they saw the facts as brought out in the leaflet of the I. Miller workers that Local 65 members took their unanimous action.

"Who is going to be next?" asked the I. Miller workers.

"We feel that the decision of the Joint Council is a serious mistake. We have been union members for many years and were always confident that if our jobs would be endangered, the union would come to our assistance, just as every member expects the union to come to his defense when his job is threatened."

"Up to know, we have enjoyed security on the job—busy or slack. But if Miller gets away with this, the other bosses will follow suit. Not only will we be without a shop; all your boss has to do is to remove your machine and then ask for your firing. . . ."

"We urge you to discuss this question with your shop workers. Ask your chairman to call a shop meeting to discuss this issue. Speak to your business agent about this wrong decision, and ask him to use his influence to change it. Speak up at your membership meeting. Write to the Joint Council to reverse the decision. . . ."

GI Prisoners' Families Doubt Atrocities in Rochester Paper

Skepticism over the "atrocity" tales from Korea, and strong anti-war feeling are among the sentiments registered by relatives of GI prisoners of war in the Rochester, N.Y., "Democrat and Chronicle."

A front page story in the issue of Monday, Nov. 18, ran interviews with families of POWs under the headline "PW's Kin Ask No Retaliation If Atrocity Story Proves True." Some of those interviewed accepted the "atrocity" yarn at face value and expressed indignation, but others were confused.

"Mrs. Thomas F. Scabill of 177 Herald St," the Democrat and Chronicle reported, "could hardly talk about her captive boy, James, for the tears. . . . Cpl. James P. Scabill was reported missing just a year ago, but last summer he wrote from a Red prison camp. . . . If there is any blame to be fixed, Mrs. Scabill thinks it falls on both sides."

"I'm only one mother. But if everybody in the world would spend one week trying to find out what's the matter with us, we'd find a way to get along. No matter how hard you try to hate somebody, you can't—if you think it over. Nobody really wants this. We think we are so civilized—but we are really barbarians."

"There was conviction in the voice of the mother of the boy who went into the Army at 16 and whose 19th birthday next Christmas Day is likely to be spent behind barbed wire in the hands of the enemy."

"The family of Pfc. Stefano Salerno, 19, a prisoner of war, was hopeful that the soldier would continue to receive the good treatment he reported in two recent letters from a Red prison camp."

"We don't know what to think about those atrocity stories," said Mrs. Angela Scialdone, Salerno's sister. "In those letters last month, my brother said he was being treated well, had good food, clothes and medical treatment." The soldier was wounded just before being made a prisoner.

"The parents of Pfc. Anthony Zingeralla, 21, missing since mid-July last year, still have hope, not bitterness, about the Communists' alleged treatment of American prisoners."

"Oh, I was wondering about those stories in the papers, but— . . . the voice of Mrs. John Zingeralla trailed off."

Our thanks to all our readers who have been writing up the facts of peace sentiment or actions for peace in their communities, and who have been sending in newspaper clippings on the same subject.

We hope our reader-reporters continue this vital service. Send us clippings, news, etc., which is helping our paper to report the big story which no other paper is telling—the breadth and depth of the peace movement in America.

STRUGGLES OF W. EUROPE'S PEOPLES SLOW WASHINGTON PLAN FOR AGGRESSIVE ARMY

By JOHN FITTMAN

The struggles of the peoples of West Europe for peace are paying off. These struggles were reflected in the inability of Washington to push through among its Marshallized satellites at the recent Rome and Strasbourg meetings its recruiting plans for a West European army of aggression.

Behind the maneuvers and demagoguery of the politicians at both meetings, these facts bulked large:

1—The growing peace movement in West European countries has imposed rigid limitations on the governments temporarily in power, restricting their ability to maneuver in accordance with the demands and requirements of Washington.

2—The struggles and resistance of the working class in West Europe against further deterioration of their living standards caused by the rearmament program has powerfully reinforced the peace movement.

3—Resistance of the West European nations to the Washington and Wall Street demand for surrender of their sovereignty to a supra-national (Wall Street imperialist) authority has also become a bulwark of the fight for peace.

ADMIT FAILURE

The failure of both the Rome and Strasbourg meetings to reach agreement on Washington's blueprint for war is admitted (by imperialist apologists). However, this failure is ascribed to other factors, such as reluctance or obstinacy

of this or that government, while the real causes are either glossed over or denied.

Thus, the New York Times correspondent C. L. Sulzberger (11-30-51) reported that at the Rome meeting of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "nothing of any real importance was agreed upon." The Rome meeting, wrote Sulzberger, "demonstrated the fledgling organization's capabilities as a sort of Western debating society."

And New York Times correspondent Harold Callender, reporting the Council of Europe meeting at Strasbourg, cabled (11-30-51) that "a remarkable amount of confusion has been created regarding the projected European army and the proposed federation of Europe. . . ."

"The views of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on the proposed European, Defense Force were smoked out into the open," Sulzberger reported, adding that "they were not so enthusiastic as might have been hoped." This is an understatement for the fact that these countries refused to accept, supranational authorities for a European army.

Sulzberger noted also the cool treatment accorded the Greeks and the Turks, the newly adopted "North Atlantic power."

ECONOMIC CRISIS

Behind these differences among the politicians is the protracted economic crisis which today threatens every West European government, the fear of a revised West German Nazi-led army, the chronic

political crisis in France, and Washington's increased efforts to subordinate both the economies and governments of West Europe to Wall Street's requirements.

The West European peoples' resistance to Washington's plans is seen today in an increased pace of peace activities, especially the campaign for a Pact of Peace among the Five Great Powers and the fight against rearmament. Signature collection, meetings, demonstrations are growing in every West European country. In Rome, during the NATO sessions, numerous demonstrations involving thousands of workers protested the war conference.

Refusal of the West European workers to accept further cuts in their living standards is forcing the Wall Street politicians in Washington to review the subsidization of European armament. The Fleven government has just been given \$500,000,000 to stave off its collapse. The Adenauer regime wants \$14,000,000,000 in order to raise 12 West German divisions. Churchill is expected to seek aid, despite opinion to the contrary. What this means is that Washington may soon call upon American taxpayers again to deprive themselves of necessities, in order that the plan for a European army of aggression may be carried out.

But the American people can profit from the example of the West European workers. This example shows that the struggle for peace can prevent war, once the people decide to impose peace.

PROF. STRUIK CONTRIBUTES TO FREEDOM DEFENSE FUND

Contributions totaling \$800 arrived yesterday at defense headquarters for the \$250,000 fund to be used in defense of victims of the Smith Act, including one from Dirk J. Struik, mathematic professor, charged with advocating the overthrow of the Common-

Prof. Struik, suspended without a hearing from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, enclosed \$2 for two sheets of "Repeal the Smith Act" Xmas seals, sale of which yesterday brought in \$300. Another \$300 arrived from the Communist Party of Massachusetts while \$200 arrived in small contributions from all points of the compass and from many who described themselves as not in sympathy with the defendants' views.

"In looking over your group picture," writes a farmer of Cumberland, Wis., who encloses \$5. "I would say that practically all of you appear as members of some good church. If you are being punished because you believe in justice, as I believe you are, you should rejoice. God the Life, will have mercy on you even though they kill you. Praise God the Life."

"I am not a Marxist, or even near one but I deeply believe in the Bill of Rights," says a senior at the University of Chicago, enclosing \$2.

A Kansas City lawyer encloses \$25 with the observation, "My own opinion is that we must go back to Holmes all the way to Jef-

erson. The Holmes doctrine is illiberal and insufficient."

A woman of 85 writes from New York City, "Here's one buck and I wish it were a lot more but I need shoes badly—my old age assistance doesn't go far."

THE GREATEST LESSON OF KOREA

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE PARTIAL agreement that has so far been reached in the Korean parleys shows that an end can be put to this useless and reactionary war if the American people will insist upon it. That the peace negotiations have proceeded as far as they have has been due not to the wishes of the Administration but to the pressure of the American and other peoples. This pressure must be further exerted or else no armistice will be achieved.

The Administration and the warmongers in general in this country have, from the beginning, seen in the Korean war an opportunity forcibly to extend Wall Street's influence over large sections of Asia. It was their puppet Syngman Rhee government that began the war. The warmongers have tried mil-

larily to take over all of North Korea. They were quite ready to use the atom bomb if they had not been restrained by an outraged world opinion. They sought to establish themselves in the Yula River as the jumping off place for the invasion of China. And now, peace or no peace in Korea, they are openly planning to develop a civil war in China, organized by the discredited reactionary Chiang Kai-shek.

The grandiose war plans of the Wall Street warmongers in Korea are being frustrated by the great resistance of the North Korean and Chinese peoples and by the tremendous popular opposition to the war both here at home and abroad.

The American and other UN soldiers at the front have always been outspoken in their hatred of the war. The American people, according to the Gallup poll, in large majority condemned the war as "utterly useless." And the unpopularity of the war in Britain, France, and other capitalist countries, not to mention India, is notorious.

This is why, so far at least, the warmongers are being forced to accept an armistice in Korea.

A PEACE IN KOREA would not signify that the Truman Administration has dropped its Wall Street inspired plans for a third World War. It would only mean that it has been defeated in Korea. It would merely turn its aggression to more promising fields. There must be no illusions as to this. As for the Chinese and Koreans, they have always been ready to make a democratic peace.

An armistice in Korea would be of world importance for the general cause of peace. The peoples would understand that if by pressure upon their imperialist governments they could bring the dangerous Korean war to a

close, then, by the same pressure, on a far grander scale, the could avert a third World War. It is this consideration that throws President Truman into a panic of alarm and sends stocks tobogganing in Wall Street as the prospects develop in Korea for an armistice.

The warmongers were literally terrified by the tremendous surge of joy that went up from the depths of the American people when the news was flashed around the world that actual fighting on the ground had ceased in Korea. The warmongers feared that all their war plans were ruined. Now they are using every desperate stratagem to keep the fighting going.

This amounts to a cynical slaughter of American and other soldiers. It also sounds the alarm that the American people must be doubly on guard against all attempts to sabotage and wreck the peace negotiations by those elements who want at all costs for the war to continue. As several of our generals indicated, they are eager to make it an atomic war.

THE KOREAN WAR should (but will not) be a warning to the war-like world conquerors in Wall Street and Washington. It is only a small example of what would happen in the case of a third World War.

If this Korean war has been unpopular (and none can deny this) its unpopularity is only a drop in the bucket to the fierce opposition that would be made to an atomic third World War.

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Nelson Trial Opens Today In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania working class leader, goes on trial at 9:30 a.m. here tomorrow on rigged charges of violating a state "sedition" law. Nelson is also under federal indictment for allegedly violating the police state Smith Act.

In pre-trial hearings before Judge Harry Montgomery today and yesterday, Nelson was pushed into a rushed-up trial and forced to assume his own defense. It has been charged that Montgomery was hand-picked to try the case by State Supreme Court Justice Michael Musmanno, who initiated the charges against Nelson. The prosecutor, William Cercone, is Musmanno's son-in-law. Musmanno will be in a position to rule on Nelson's appeal when he rises to the Supreme Court Bench on Dec. 125.

Judge Montgomery tried to get Nelson to accept four designated "defense" lawyers. But one, Albert Martin, admitted to Nelson that Judge Musmanno had selected him to be the working class leader's counsel.

Nelson's protests against such unqualified and uninterested counsel and against a steamroller trial were brushed aside by the court. When another of the four lawyers, Harry Glick, suggested he get a month to prepare a defense, Montgomery turned him down.

CHICAGO STUDENT EDITOR TO SPEAK AT FRIDAY RALLY

Alan Kimmel, deposed editor-in-chief of the Maroon University of Chicago student newspaper, yesterday denounced his ousting by the administration as "bowing to McCarthyites." Kimmel made his charges at a press conference for intercollegiate papers in the offices of the N. Y. Youth Peace Crusade.

Kimmel, who will speak at the Peace and Friendship Rally Friday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, was ousted from the paper by Dean Robert Strozzer while he was touring the Soviet Union with 14 other American youths that had attended the historic Berlin Youth Festival.

A graduate student, Kimmel is also barred from re-entering the University by the technicality that he was late registering for the graduate school.

Kimmel spoke last night before the Whig and Cleo Society at Princeton, and on Monday he addressed the Barnard College Political Council.

Poland Doooms Gestapo Agent

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Polish Press Agency reported today that Piotr Banczyk, one of the former ranking members of the Peasant Party, had been sentenced to death by a Warsaw court.

The agency said Banczyk, "A paid Gestapo agent, admitted having betrayed members of the left-wing organizations to the Gestapo as a result of which 25 leaders of the movement had been arrested."

bers of state and nation. Based on the 1950 census which showed the state's population rise to have lagged behind the rest of the country, the Legislature must reduce its congressional membership from 45 to 43.

Next year the Legislature will juggle the state senatorial districts and the City Council, following the number permitted by legislative action, will fix assemblymanic lines.

The fate of Negro representation, therefore, for the next 10 years is at stake because once the Legislature defines its congressional districts the pattern for senatorial, assemblymanic and councilmanic redistricting is virtually completed until the next census.

At present there is only one Negro Congressman—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, from the 22 district in Harlem, not a single Negro State Senator out of 56; only three Negro Assemblymen from Harlem and one from Bedford-Stuyvesant out of 150; and only one Negro City Councilman out of 25 members.

GOP PLANS

The GOP plans to push through reapportionment to give them two more members in Congress and nail down the three New York City seats they now have as against 21 for the Democrats. But in this vulture-like feast on the body politic the bipartisan gerrymanderers are writing their polltax fangs against the limited Negro participation in Congress and the Legislature.

This is the key to the demands that will be made by Negro and white opponents of the present Rankin-Talmadge concept of re-

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MASS RALLY JAN. 4 WILL FIGHT SMITH ACT JAILINGS

The most important mass meeting in recent years will be held Jan. 4 at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., at 7:30 p.m. to protest the frameup, thought-control imprisonment of Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, John Gates, Ben Davis and other Communist leaders and demanding that indictments against 51 other working-class leaders under the Smith Act be dismissed.

For the first time since their arrest on June 30, the 17 men and women indicted and facing trial under the Smith Act in New York, will speak from the same platform at a meeting protesting their prosecution.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, 799 Broadway, New York 3, where all contributors for defense should be sent.

THEY EYE THE WHITE HOUSE

5: Warren

Got His Start in A Labor Frameup

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

AT THE GOP National Convention in June, 1948, Earl Warren, Governor of California and one of the four top aspirants for the Republican Presidential nomination, refused to join the stop-Dewey drive organized by Taft and Stassen. In gratitude, Dewey gave him the Vice-Presidential nomination and promised to make him a real "assistant president," if the ticket won.

AFL President William Green commented that labor would never support that ticket. Undoubtedly he had in mind, among other things, the long anti-labor record of Warren, well known on the West Coast but not very familiar in the rest of the country. In fact Warren has been pictured in national magazines so often as the big, affable family-man with a "liberal" record that Republican leaders consider him a valuable asset to the party.

He has announced that he will be a candidate for the nomination in Chicago next June. Although it is conceded that he hasn't a chance for the top position on the ticket if Gen. Eisenhower wants it, Earl Warren would be a likely prospect if the convention should run into a deadlock. And, in any event, he may very well emerge again as the Vice-Presidential candidate.

WARREN'S HISTORY as an active enemy of labor in the service of California employers, therefore, deserves to be known. It was his engineering of the King-Ramsay-Conner frameup, in fact, which brought Earl Warren to the favorable attention of West Coast financiers and launched him on his eminently successful political career.

Earl King, Ernest Ramsay and Frank J. Conner, leaders of the Marine Firemen's Union, were indicted for murder in 1937 in what was called the "Pt. Lobos ship murder." They were prosecuted by Warren, then Alameda County District Attorney, and railroaded to jail in a typical, crude anti-union frameup.

One of Warren's witnesses, Rosco Slade, admitted under oath that he had been offered money by San Francisco shipowners to help convict the labor leaders.

The defense brought out also that the prosecution tried to

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Youths Greet Roosevelt Ward At RR Station

The great space of the Pennsylvania Station resounded with song and shouts yesterday when over 100 Negro and white youths welcomed Roosevelt Ward, Jr., peace fighter and leader of the New York Labor Youth now under \$15,000 bail on phony draft evasion charges. Ward arrived on The Southerner from New Orleans, where he has been since his recent trial in the Federal District Court of that state.

As Ward and a party of LYL leaders came up the escalator from the train, the crowd surged forward despite attempts of Railway police and an obvious government agent to restrain them.

The youth ringed Ward and began singing "Freedom Song" and "Black and white together, we shall not be moved."

As they neared the information desk, a tall Negro youth presented Ward a large bouquet of white and red carnations.

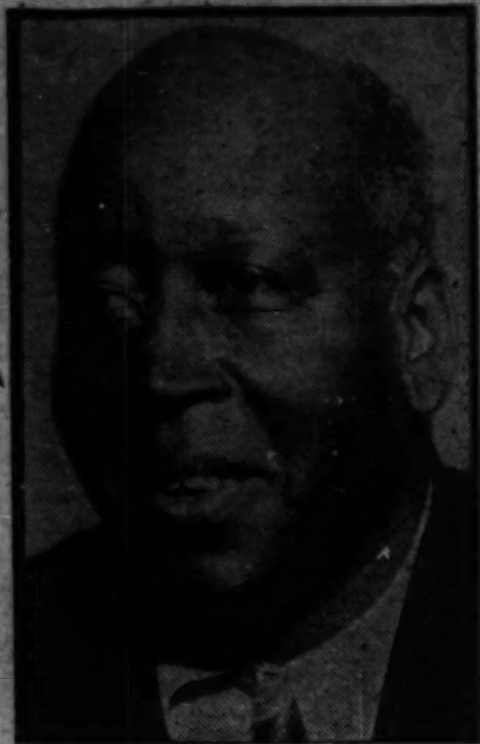
Several Red Caps came up to inquire "who is that?" as did several people. When one woman was told "He's Roosevelt Ward a peace fighter!" she said "He's got a lot of sense."

A Lifetime of Service

By RICHARD G. BOYER

Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, secretary of its Negro Commission and head of its Farm Commission, has spent his entire life in the service of his people. His reward, as far as the government of the United States is concerned, was an indictment returned June 20 in which he was charged with violation of the thought-control Smith Act.

He was born on Jan. 4, 1897, on a tenant farm near Marion, Ala. He passed his boyhood and youth working on farms and in lumber mills in Alabama. The



PERRY

views he holds today have their origin not in any foreign scene but rather in such facts as these: When he was 12-years-old, he happened by an Alabama chain gang and saw a Negro prisoner flogged "until the blood ran from him like water." Not long later he saw an elderly Negro preacher shot and killed by a mob because he had failed to call a 12-year-old white boy "Mister."

"When the old preacher saw the mob coming down the road after him," Pettis Perry recalls, "he got out of his buggy in which he was riding with his wife. He threw up both his hands and said, 'Men, please don't shoot. If you're going to kill me, please let my wife drive away.' They were pulling at his mule and his wife was crying and he said again, 'Men, please don't shoot. If I've done anything wrong you can whip me or let the boy whip me. But if you're going to shoot me anyway, please let my wife drive away.'

"They shot that poor old man so full of holes his intestines were hanging out. Every time he took a breath his blood spurted from him. They threw him into his own buggy and took him to a store, tying him up in front of it. His wife asked him if he thought he would live and he said, 'No, I am dying.' And then he died."

After a few similar events, Pettis Perry took to the road and for 15 years he traveled over the country, going everywhere by freight, always looking for work that was usually denied him because he was a Negro.

This, interspersed with work as a migratory agriculture worker, a railroad section hand and in a cotton seed oil mill, was his life until 1932.

In that year he joined the Communist Party as a result of its campaign to free the Scottsboro Boys. Before that time, deprived of almost all schooling because of the oppression of the Negro people, he could scarcely read but with the tremendous excitement and drive that were engendered in him by his joining of the Communist Party he began to educate himself. He learned to read in the process of studying the Communist Manifesto, Marx's Capital and Engel's Anti-Duhring.

Today, with the leaders of the party in prison, and with Foster ill, he and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, are the two leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Picking Off Unionists For Deportation

OF SOME 300 CASES or deportations now being handled by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, some 200 are held for deportation for past or present union activity.

Twenty years ago, when the ACPFB was founded, few thought that a generation later its need would continue—and on so grand a scale as today. As it marks its 20th Anniversary with a national conference in Chicago Saturday and Sunday, the ACPFB will report that scores of unions have been honored by the Justice Department with one or more from the ranks of each of them marked for deportation to some 37 countries.

Many are noted figures like Harry Bridges; Jack Schneider and Irving Potash, leaders of the Fur Union; Charles Doyle, who was an outstanding progressive in the leadership of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers; Joe Weber, one of the early steel organizers.

BUT WHETHER KNOWN or not, the big majority of the victims have been in the country since childhood or early youth, and they have been the most devoted and active unionists, especially when the going was rough.

Many of us tend to forget that unionism wasn't such a "respectable" business until a dozen years or so back. And the further back

we go towards World War I days, the bigger was the relative role of the foreignborn in union ranks. To this day the percentage of the most active in the ranks of the labor movement is heavily weighted in favor of the foreign born.

As any oldtimer in the labor movement will tell you, the union-busting forces have always played the tactic of exploiting "anti-foreignism" in their attacks upon unions. It was one of the ways to foster division in labor ranks and single out for attack especially the most devoted and class-conscious of the active people in the unions.

The same tactic is being used today with a red-baiting angle, although, as even a cursory survey would show, the percentage of foreignborn is no less in right-wing ranks than it is on the left.

Unionists, more sensitive than others to the tricks of reaction, should be especially aware of the kind of precedents that are being set for much wider application as the deportation drive continues to mount. It is precisely in this drive—now stimulated by application of the McCarran and Smith laws—that the most vicious features of the government's thought-control drive show themselves.

SCANNING through the list of the men and women marked for deportation you are impressed

by the large number that have earned their honors in the labor movement since as far as 20, 30 and more years back. Their names often figure in organizing drives, strikes, unemployed movements and their views as Communists or left-progressives were well known. Now they were suddenly awakened with a knock on the door and charged with "subversive" activities.

The law under which they were arrested has been on the books for many years. But it was deliberately held in reserve as a blackmail weapon either to force conformance or to deport when it suits some authority in Washington to do so. Ironically, there are some old and almost forgotten names among those awaiting deportations; men who have not been especially active in any field of what even the Justice Department might class as "subversive." But they heard the knock on the door just the same. What they did that was creditable in the past was not wiped clean by Attorney General McGrath's keeper of the records.

IT IS THIS METHOD of using a law as a blackmail weapon that ought to set some of our complacent native and foreign-born unionists thinking. The METHOD will hold against any and all non-conformists, and the laws are countless under which it can apply. Already there are scores of organizations like UAW, Local 600 that have been forced to set up special committees for the defense of their members.

We hope the need for such committees will decline. But while men and women are being pulled out of beds and hauled off on deportation charges, we can certainly be thankful for an organization like the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, with 20 years experience behind it in the struggle against the deportation menace.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE quivers with contrived emotion over the "shocking" trial of "five Canadian nuns" before a "howling mob" of Chinese, on the charge of mistreating and murdering orphanage children. The whole world, the Trib professes to believe, will recoil with horror at this spectacle. It professes to believe, too, that the Chinese judge called out, "Don't beat them yet," as phoney a quote as was ever hatched on a typewriter. Doesn't the Trib know orphan asylums and mental hospitals right here are such symbols of horror for the public, which knows how victims are treated, that it doesn't need convincing that a far worse fate was meted out by 'superior' white authorities to their Chinese charges? And where was the Trib to shout "mob rule" when they murdered Willie McGee? Where is the Trib editorial to demand action against the Florida sheriff who shot down his Negro prisoner? The Trib can't hide these crimes by maligning the Chinese.

THE TIMES' Michael James pens an instructive piece from Pakistan on the 'Free World's' methods of permitting free exchange of information. Soviet literature distributed in Pakistan was "excellent," you see, while the Anglo-American stuff was "virulent propaganda." Soviet material "aimed chiefly at showing Pakistan's arts and techniques produced by Russia." It did not "exploit East-West friction," while the State Department material was filled with "violent attacks against the Russians." In short, the Soviet literature was so good "in the opinion of some Westerners and Pakistani officials, it was becoming dangerous." And so the Pakistan government on "what James daintily calls 'external suggestion' "quietly... stopped incoming shipments of Soviet propaganda material. The foreign propaganda field here now is handled by only two large operators—British Information Service and the U. S. Information Service." They probably send the Pakistani people into stitches with their impassioned demands that the Soviet Union "lift the Iron Curtain."

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson lifts another curtain, to show the kind of guns—no butter world the war-maniacs are staging for us. He says Truman may "close down" all "major civilian manufacturing" in 1952.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone says that the Soviet Union wants peace in Korea even if that "means more (U. S.) arms for Western Europe," because "the Soviet government hopes for a relaxation of tension."

THE POST is disturbed over the rise of German fascist-militarism; though it refuses to admit that Wall Street's war program is the cause, and asks for a "critical review of our whole German policy."—R. F.

Daily Worker

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Philippines Won't Be Safe Wall Street Base

COMPLETE REPORTS of the Nov. 13 Philippine elections have not yet been made available, and may never be. Yet sufficient information of this contest, in which 96 people were killed and more than 100 kidnaped, has been received to warrant a number of conclusions.

The most important of these is that the Philippines, while not yet able to join the countries in the growing world peace camp, do not accept the role assigned to them by Wall Street and Washington as a war base and source of mercenaries against other Asian peoples.

The Philippines remain a weak link in the chain of capitalist encirclement which Truman and Acheson are trying to forge in Asia around China and the Soviet Union.

THE ELECTION RESULTS warrant these conclusions because the Filipinos defeated the candidates of Wall Street's puppet regime, headed by President Quirino. They elected the opponents of Quirino's men to the nine Senate posts at issue, and to the bulk of the provincial and municipal posts being contested, including that of the Mayorship of Manila.

The apologists of Wall Street's control of this nominally independent colony would have us believe that the defeat of Quirino proves that democracy is working in the Philippines. Nothing could be more false.

In the first place, the election was a tweedledum-tweedledee affair. The Nationalista Party of Jose P. Laurel, who won the

contested posts, offered no real alternative to the pro-war, pro-imperialist program of Quirino's Liberal Party.

Laurel, who willingly served Japanese imperialism as its puppet during the occupation, challenged Quirino merely in regards to tactics. Like Taft, Dewey, MacArthur and the other COP "outs" who "criticized" the Truman "ins," Laurel merely offered a program to betray the people's national interests and rob them more thoroughly than Quirino. Of course, he couched his real program in demagogic promises of promoting the Filipinos' interest in peace, independence and material well-being. And this is why the victory of his candidates should be considered a defeat for Quirino's program of continued subservience to Washington's war plans.

The genuine opposition voice was that of the Hukbalahap, which called for a boycott of the elections. However, no one will ever know how successful this opposition was, because neither Laurel nor Quirino will ever reveal the truth about how many of the qualified 4,000,000 voters actually voted, and how many stayed at home. Nor will it ever be learned how many election laws were violated, ballot boxes stolen or highjacked, completed ballots destroyed or falsified.

What stands out in this elec-

tion was the fact that it was unprecedented in violence and the number of casualties. This is saying a great deal. For in 1949, when Quirino stole the Presidency, that election was described as the most fraudulent and violent in Philippine history. If last month's election exceeds the 1949 election in violence, how can it be seriously argued that it reflects a growth of democracy in the Philippines?

ON THE OTHER HAND, remembering that Quirino's policies were extremely undemocratic, the anti-Quirino vote expressed a growth in the need and desire of the Filipino people for democracy. But this is nothing new, since for three and a half centuries they have been struggling for genuine freedom.

If anything, last month's elections will intensify this struggle. The Liberal-Nationalista bipartisan government can be expected to deepen the disillusionment amongst the masses in Washington's pretensions of benevolent paternalism towards the Philippines, and in the tricky two-party parliamentary system which prevents, rather than facilitates, the growth of democracy.

Here, as elsewhere, the people's struggle for freedom coincides with and strengthens the world fight for peace. A genuinely independent and free Philippines will not permit its territory to become a war base of a foreign power, nor its youth to be sacrificed for the profits of a handful of billionaires.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
A PLEA FOR PEACE

Daily Worker

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MIAMI — KKK PLAYLAND

DYNAMITE IS BEING THROWN at Negro and Jewish communities in Miami, Fla.

This is the third such incident in recent weeks.

This savage racism follows quickly in the failure of President Truman, FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover, or U.S. Attorney McGrath to take the slightest action against the Florida sheriff who shot down two hand-cuffed Negro prisoners two weeks ago to keep them from getting the new trial ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The brutal racists know—they have the completest confidence—that the local, state, and Federal authorities will not only do nothing to stop them, but actually approve of what they are doing.

The "white supremacy" system is a government-supported system; it could not exist if it were not.

Is there anyone who dares to assert that the Government does not have the police power, the soldiers and militia, necessary to crush the "white supremacy" mobsters?

The historic petition to the United Nations issued by the Civil Rights Congress asking for UN action to halt the wholesale genocidal war against the American Negroes now has one more ugly item of proof for its pages.

WHAT IS NOTABLE in this rising Florida violence is the victimized Negro and Jewish communities are warning the local officials that they will defend themselves if the authorities do not.

Harsh experience shows that the police government forces move against the victims of the Ku Klux violence, not against the mobsters.

Thus the local sheriff is shielding the guilty ones by announcing a dragnet for "subversives" and "Communists" who are "inciting race hatred"!

What more is needed to prove that the local police are themselves part of the conspiracy of anti-Negro, anti-Semitic violence?

In the midst of this fast-rising anti-Negro, anti-Semitic violence, President Truman has made a cynical gesture by ordering—

AN IMITATION FEPC

THE SAME PRESIDENT who would not lift a finger in the frameup of Willie McGee, or in the recent Florida murders, now has "set up a committee to enforce anti-discrimination clauses in government contracts."

Not a single Negro, Jew or Catholic barred from a job because of discrimination will get a job out of this alleged "order."

For what Truman has set up is a committee to study violations of the anti-discrimination clauses—but it is a committee which will not have one single iota of power to enforce its findings.

The executive order on jobs for Negroes will be as much observed in practice as Truman's executive order allegedly banning jimcrow in the Army and Navy—that is, not at all.

The White House is playing with the Negro people by issuing an imitation FEPC which will not bother the Dixiecrats. It is playing with the Jewish people when it talks against anti-Semitism but strives to restore the military power of the very same Nazi generals and industrialists who murdered 6,000,000 Jewish men, women and children.

The violence in Miami against synagogues and Negro people's homes should arouse the united protest of all Jewish and Negro organizations, as well as the angry protest of every other American who detests racism. Local Negro and Jewish organizations, trade unions, and neighborhood groups should meet together to send telegrams to President Truman and the governor of Florida for immediate seizure of the criminals. They should urge an FEPC with power to punish jimcrow, anti-Semitic employers. Political differences on other issues should not stand in the way of such united solidarity against the Hitler-style violence now spreading in the country.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

CAMOUFLAGE



Warren: He Got His Start in Labor Frameup

(Continued from Page 3)
suppress evidence, including the testimony of Frank P. Corrigan who could have exposed the lies of Warren's handpicked witnesses.

In fact, one of Warren's chief witnesses, Albert M. Murphy, was caught in a lie, but this failed to save the union leaders, because Warren had previously handpicked the jurors. The judge who presided was a former deputy of Warren's.

★
ONE OF THE JURORS was Mrs. Julia Vickerson who denied any bias. Asked whether she knew Charles Wehr, Warren's assistant prosecutor, she said "only slightly." But three years later, when Wehr died, Mrs. Vickerson filed a claim for \$15,376 against his estate, contending that she had "loaned" Wehr this money over two years, beginning about two months after the trial ended.

Subsequently the union leaders were visited in their cell by a man named Stanley Morton Doyle who offered them their release if they would take part in a plot to frame Harry Bridges, president of the longshoremen's union.

"I've spoken to Earl Warren, Chester Flint and Gov. Hatfield," Doyle told King and Ramsay. "We know you're not guilty. All you have to do is sign."

King and Ramsay refused and they stayed in jail until the newly elected governor, Culbert Olson, released them.

Steve Murdock, an editor of the Daily People's World, recalled in a pamphlet published in 1948 that Warren as district attorney had organized and directed a tear gas attack against the Hayward cannery workers in 1937. That same year he refused to investigate the kidnapping and beating of Faustino Ortiz, a member of the AFL Cannery Workers Union. In 1939 when the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee investigated attacks on labor in the San Joaquin Valley, the Madera sheriff's office refused to turn records over to the committee "on advice of Attorney General Warren."

★
IN 1944, the same year that Warren delivered the keynote address at the Chicago convention of the GOP, his adjutant general pledged the help of the state guard to the big growers in Calexico in the case the farm workers went on strike.

And as for the Taft-Hartley slave labor act, that, according to Warren, is "an honest effort

to bring together the rules of management and labor."

Under the circumstances, it may be difficult for easterners to understand how Warren could have achieved his reputation as a "liberal."

The answer is that like Harry Truman, Warren has put forward as his election campaign platform, each time he ran for office, a program of social welfare measures such as health insurance, social security and improved old age pensions.

In a state like California, where the pension movement has traditionally been so strong, he would never have been elected to office if he had not done so. And like Truman, Warren has done little more than pay lip service to these planks.

In a column in the Washington Star last week, Lowell Mellett recalled that in 1945 Gov. Warren had lauded national health insurance. By June, 1948 however, Mellett pointed out, Warren had "retreated a little bit," declaring that "there are strong reasons why this particular social problem can be better solved by the States than by the Federal Government."

★
BUT WARREN has retreated far more than Mellett realized. Last January in his message to the State Legislature, Warren voted himself mainly to promoting war hysteria, warning that war could start "like a bolt out of the blue" and that California's cities were in peril "from fire and brimstone."

Warren talked of "power-mad, hate-consuming totalitarians and

demanded civil defense legislation which would cost the state's taxpayers an estimated \$150 million.

And as for health insurance, here is what Warren had to say:

"The nature of this session is such that I believe it would not be purposeful for me to resubmit the legislation I sponsored in former years."

In the previous September Warren rammed through a special session a bill requiring "loyalty oaths" of all public employees and another providing "death for saboteurs."

"Loosely drawn, dangerously broad, it could be used against strikers," Jack Young, a west coast journalist commented.

Beginning as the errand boy of San Francisco shipowners and California growers, Earl Warren has graduated. He aspires now to serve more directly the vaster financial interests of U. S. imperialism.

"This is an American century," he once stated, "the century in which we obtain our maturity as a nation and assume leadership in the society of nations."

"Private enterprises must always have the right of way," he said.

This is a far cry from Abraham Lincoln's statement that "labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

But Earl Warren is a far cry from the kind of President the American people need to defend their interests against the gougiers, the fascists and the warmongers.

HUNTER STUDENTS ASSAIL CCNY BAN ON ROBESON

Refusal of City College authorities to let students hear Paul Robeson in the college's Great Hall is denounced in an editorial in the Hunter Arrow, organ of the Hunter College students. The editorial follows:

THE ROBESON CASE

We are not going to deliver another harangue on academic freedom because of the Robeson case at City College. We prefer to have Thomas Jefferson indirectly do it for us. Since Jefferson's life ended well before the time of the Marxists, we feel that he could not justly be accused of being pro-Communist or of having a vested interest in this particular case.

"In his notes on the State of Virginia, he says:

"REASON AND FREE INQUIRY ARE THE ONLY EFFECTUAL AGENTS AGAINST ERROR."

"He also says:

"IT IS ERROR ALONE WHICH NEEDS THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT. TRUTH CAN STAND BY ITSELF."

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)
by the masses all over the world. And if the forces of Wall Street aggression have suffered a heavy military and political defeat in Korea (and only a pollyanna can ignore this) this is only a faint indicator of the utter shipwreck that Wall Street would experience if they would launch its projected third World War.

The Korean war must be halted. The shocking butchery of American, Korean, Chinese and other soldiers and civilians must be stopped. This, obviously, the people have already shown that they can do in spite of all the Trumans and MacArthurs. And in doing this the people must learn the still greater lesson of their power, namely, that they, too, by curbing and defeating the Wall Street firebrands, can liquidate all danger of a third World War.

Wall Street's war program is in a grave crisis, particularly in Western Europe, the Middle East, and the colonial lands. It is being wrecked by the mounting peace resistance of the peoples and by the continuing (and speeded up) decay of the capitalist system. The peoples, by determined action, can defeat the warmongers altogether and assure world peace. This is the greatest lesson of Korea.

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Robeson

(Continued from Page 1)
Articles 1, 13, 55, 56, 62, 68 and
76, supersedes all ruling made by
either the judicial or administrative
parts of the U. S. Govern-
ment.

He said that these articles "re-
quire that the U. S. Government
remove such legal bars" which
prevent him from appearing be-
fore the General Assembly.

Robeson added, "As stated in
the Charter, the affiant (Robeson)
and the Negro people are 'all
equal before the law and shall be
accorded protection before the
law.' . . . The obligation of the
United Nations to hear the com-
plaint established the obligation
of the United States to submit to
the proceedings, and further in-
volves the obligation of the United
States to permit the affiant the
means of travel in order to make
such a complaint."

The petition, titled "We Charge
Genocide," which has been pub-
lished in the United States by the
CRC in book form, seeks relief
from a "crime of government"
under Articles II and III of the
UN Convention on the Prevention
and Punishment of the Crime of
Genocide which was adopted by
the General Assembly on Dec. 9,
1948, following its ratification by
the necessary 20-member nations.

The convention, which super-
sedes both federal and state laws
in the United States, defines geno-
cide as any killings on the basis
of race in whole or in part of a
racial group.

The petition contains 50 pages
of hundreds of cases in which in-
nocent Negroes have been killed
or assaulted since 1945 because of
their race.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)
ent ones if there is to be a genuine
freeze of both sides.

3-The Koreans and Chinese
agree to inspection by neutral na-
tions of the carrying out of the
arms freeze. They oppose the use
of outside military groups roaming
up and down their country at will.
They claim that such groups would
be in effect spying agencies to
estimate the military results of the
bombing strategy, and would pry
into their industrial installations.

The Pentagon wanted to know
which nations would be defined as
neutral. The Koreans replied that
the neutral body should consist of
three to five nations invited by
both sides.

The Pentagon, continuing its
tactic of being "suspicious" to keep
the shooting going, asked for the
most detailed replies on how, by
whom, and when the neutral com-
mission would be created. Each
reply offers new opportunities for
still further demands for "clarifica-
tion," observers noted, which
would continue until the 30-day
limit set for the present cease-fire
line would run out.

The Korean-Chinese negotiators
promised quick replies to the new
questions.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

LECTURE ON CHILDREN'S TENSION
In the Atomic Age, by well-known com-
mentator William Gallimore. Auspices:
Nature Friends, at 8 p.m. at Yugoslav
Home, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Everyone
welcome.

Coming

THE GARMENT LABOR PEACE COM-
MITTEE invites you to Cabaret-Dance
Concert at the Cornish Arms Hotel Ball-
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Songs, Nyasa Dance group in Armenian
Dances, Concert Singer. Admission \$1.20
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Orchestra, Alexander Kulin, conductor.
35 Russian Male Choir, Alex Nichil, domra
soloist. Saturday evening, Dec. 8. Tickets
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\$2.40, tax included.

"HIT THE DECK"—Lend a Hand, "We'll
Scuttle the Smith Act" Dance. Otis
McRess's Orchestra, Laura Duncan, Hesh
Bernard, Lili Goodman, and Jerry Atkin-
sky. Sat., Dec. 8, 51, Penthouse Ballroom,
13 Astor Pl. Auap. Maritime Labor Com-
to Defend Al Lannon. Adm. \$1 in adv.
\$1.25 at door. Tickets at Bookfair, 133 W.
44th St., Jefferson Bookshop, 575 8th Ave.
Workers Bookshop, 48 E. 13th St. and at
Committee's Headquarters, 799 Broadway.

Miami

(Continued from Page 1)
tense situation in the resort town
on the Negro victims of the racists.
"There are very inflammatory con-
ditions here," the law enforce-
ment officer told Gov. Fuller War-
ren, "with Negroes carrying guns."

The calculated comment was
seen as an advance alibi for any
future 'legal' or extra-legal shoot-
ing of Negroes in Florida, like the
killing of Negro prisoner Samuel
Shepherd recently by another
Florida sheriff.

The Fur and Leather Union
Board also condemned the medi-
cal authorities at the Children's
Hospital in Detroit for brutal and
fatal delay in the treatment of
the sick child of a Negro member
of the IFLWU. The seriously ill
child died in its mother's arms. The
union forwarded protests to the
mayor of the city and the Gov-
ernor of Michigan.

The Anti-Discrimination Com-
mittee of the IFLWU in its report
to the board blasted the brutal
lynch slaying of Samuel Shepherd,
Negro veteran, in Groveland Flori-
da. The report urged that imme-
diate action be taken by the fed-
eral government to prosecute and
punish the sheriff responsible for
the killing of Shepherd and for the
wounding of Walter Irvin, a sec-
ond Negro, after the Supreme
Court had reversed the convic-
tions of both men.

The Anti-Discrimination Com-
mittee charged that the civil and
democratic rights of all Americans
and particularly the Negro people
have been under increased attack
during the past few months. The
report cited a long list of acts of
discrimination, lynching of Ne-
groes, anti-Semitic outbursts, per-
secution of the foreign-born and
minority groups, to substantiate its
charge.

The committee proposed that
the international union intensify
its campaign for the enactment of
federal anti-lynch legislation, a
civil rights program covering all
states and FEPC legislation cover-
ing all industries. It urged wide-
spread distribution of "We Charge
Genocide" a factual documenta-
tion by the Civil Rights Congress
of the thousands of attacks on the
Negro people within the past few
years.

Albany

(Continued from Page 3)

districting in the State Legislature.
Former congressman Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, has
called on Senate Majority and
Minority leaders Arthur H. Wicks
and Elmer F. Quban and Assembly
Majority and Minority leaders Lee
B. Mailler and Irwin Steingut to
"hold full public hearings" on the
proposed redistricting plans "be-
fore the Legislature takes any ac-
tion."

Marcantonio called the proce-
dure to date "arbitrary, arrogant
and without precedent." The ALP
leader proposed that a full public
hearing be held "right in the As-
sembly chamber so that the people
may be heard on this matter."

"The privately drawn Repub-
lican maps," he said, "mean cynical
gerrymandering and a denial of
the right of Congressional rep-
resentation to the Negro people."

Mrs. Ada B. Jackson of the
Bedford-Stuyvesant Council of the
ALP, said that "probably no more
glaring and cynical version of the
Rankin-Talmadge polltax discrimi-
nation has ever been exposed as
the present reapportionment
plans." Charging that the proposed
maps would continue to deny 350,
000 Brooklyn Negro citizens leg-
islative rights, Mrs. Jackson asked:
"Who gave the Democratic and
Republican machine bosses the
right to dictate arbitrarily to Bed-
ford-Stuyvesant?"

The reapportioned "monstrosi-
ties," the Negro leader angrily de-
clared, are "an insult" to the peo-
ple of Bedford-Stuyvesant. She
appealed to all "democratic citi-
zens, all fair-minded Americans of
all communities to join with us
on this issue."

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
other Philadelphians send tens,
fives, twos and ones.

A Philly mother writes she had
promised to send a dollar a week
to make five, but had skipped a
couple of weeks. She sends in the
other four with the explanation she
didn't get the paper for a couple of
days through post-office slip-up,
and missed it so badly she thanked
us—with the \$4—when she got it.

Our old standbys, the readers
of New England, continue to pour
it in though they have already
reached about \$1,600 or some
\$300 more than originally ex-
pected of them.

That grand veteran of progres-
sive struggle in New Hampshire,
Elba Chase Nelson, sends \$10
contributed by four workers to be

To George Morris yesterday
came \$50 with this note:

"After a well-attended meeting
of Local 85, United Shoe Work-
ers, the members were talking
about the financial needs of The
Worker and how we can help it
live. A collection was made
which netted \$50."

Our labor columnist received
another \$85 from Bronx taxi
drivers, and \$6 more from dis-
tributive worker, members of
District 65, with this note:

"We wish it could be more
but it was collected from my
shop which has only ten workers.
It probably would be more if we
weren't ardently collecting our
strike fund every week—or may-
be it is this much because we
expect that type of trouble, and
rally around the only real labor
paper."

credited to Elizabeth Gurley
Flynn, a "native daughter of New
Hampshire." A Claremont, N. H.
steelworker sends ten for himself
and his wife, another ten from
Warren, R. I., \$5 from New
Haven, and another \$2 from a
Connecticut reader; and a Boston
reader since 1934, an 86-year-old
man living on a \$75 month pen-
sion, sends \$10 with a note saying
this is four days income, and he
cannot pick any specific writer
because all are "perfection."

From Dayton, O., comes \$5 and
two Clevelanders send five each.
But Ohioans like Eastern Pennsylv-
ania, are still way behind the rest
of the country, and we hope to
hear much more from there.

From Minneapolis, Baltimore,
Washentaw and Muskegon, Mich.,
Passaic, Trenton, Troy (NY),
Woodstock (NY) and many parts
of New York City come small and
larger sums, through individuals
and readers' groups.

A group of distributive workers
sent in \$68, two furriers sent \$10
each, someone handed Abner
Berry \$94; a bakery worker sent
\$10 to George Morris; and John
Pittman received \$12, five of
which was raised at a "party for
Jimmy."

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High Court to Hear Dora Coleman Appeal

The deportation case of Dora
Coleman will be argued before the
Supreme Court today, it was an-
nounced yesterday by the Amer-
ican Committee for Protection of
Foreign Born. Mrs. Coleman is
married to an American citizen
and is the mother of three children.

Mrs. Coleman is not accused of
any crime. Like other non-citi-
zens threatened with deportation,
she is "guilty" only of trade union
activity and of once holding politi-
cal beliefs now made cause for
deportation.

In her case, past membership
in the Communist Party, ending
in 1936, is the excuse for action
against her. The Justice Depart-
ment is trying to establish "retroac-
tive illegality."

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A Boss' Formula for 'Living Without Hate'

LIVING WITHOUT HATE. By Alfred J. Marrow. Harper. New York. 264 pp. \$3.50.

The author of *Living Without Hate* is the president of the Harwood Textile Company, employing some 1,000 workers, a trustee of the Social Democratic New School for Social Research and chairman of the Research Council, Committee of Community Inter-Relations of the rightwing American Jewish Congress.

In his book *Living Without Hate*, he demonstrates how the formula he has for fighting racial and religious "prejudice" as a citizen neatly serves his interests as a boss.

First he shows how prejudice is a "stereotype." Then he equates prejudice against Negroes, Jews, etc. with "class warfare," which seems to be a "notorious stereotype."

The conclusion to be drawn is that two aspects of the same worthy cause — educating people out of racial bias, and educating workers into lying down in front of the boss. Or, as the author puts it, changing "conflict to cooperation" in the factory.

In this day of the wage freeze, frenzied speed-up, Taft-Hartley and war profiteering, the author informs us that "Management has become aware that optimal production and good human relations are organically interdependent."

This essentially ancient pitch for class collaboration he has dressed up, not only in the demagogic pretense that labor-boss unity is cut from the same cloth as Negro-white unity, but also in the language of the Freudians. Militancy among workers here becomes "aggression against management," and when "aggression" declines, worker "morale" is high. Militant unions, of course, have found that it is precisely when workers are "aggressively struggling for better conditions that their morale is highest."

To Mr. Harwood, boss and worker are "fellow citizens in the industry meeting a problem together somehow as equals." He does not attempt, naturally, to explain in dollars and cents, how "equal" they are.

Much of this book is superficial nonsense. But its intended effect is a dangerous one. By veiling the ruling class and governmental stake in bias, and primarily in Negro oppression, it waters down, despite its protestations of opposition to prejudice, the fight against

the roots of discrimination. And by suggesting that workingclass struggle against employers is the same irrational bias as that of the racist, *Living Without Hate* preaches the gospel of company

unionism and the abandonment of the fight for a better life.

No wonder that Vice-President Alben Barkley has written an admiring introduction to this book. —R. F.

Ray Lev Thrills Large Audience

Ray Lev has deservedly won a large audience that filled every seat in Carnegie Hall last Friday night, and were rewarded with a piano concert revealing new facets in Miss Lev's magnificent piano playing.

Miss Lev undertook an arduous program, that included Schumann's *Davidbundlertanze* and Chopin's *Sonata in B-Flat Minor*, but her technique made these formidable romantic works easy to listen to and enjoy.

Prokofiev's *Mephisto Waltz* came through smoothly and light-

ly, and Liszt's *Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 11*, was played in the crisp, modern manner that may have robbed the piece of some of its romantic fire but gave it a fresh new sound.

Some contemporary short pieces by Karl Weigl, John W. Work and Herman Berlinski gave variety to the romantic program.

The encores, which were many, as demanded by the enthusiastic audience, included an interesting "Jazz Gavotte" by Danny Michaels, a young American composer.

—B.L.

TIMES DRAMA CRITIC SAYS HYSTERIA BLIGHTS THEATRE

McCarthyism and the pressure to conform are succeeding in draining the American stage of vitality and content, veteran drama critic Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times writes in the Times' Sunday theatre section.

In a frank and damning indictment under the head "Things Are Not Good," Atkinson characterizes most current productions as "... hopelessly banal, as if both the authors and producers had aimed at mediocrity and had not succeeded in getting that high in the artistic scale."

Speaking of the rich heritage of the theatre and the many great plays and themes available, Atkinson says that the theatre "is fundamentally an art, a stirring record of man's inquiry into the meanings of life. . . . But, he continues "something elusive and intangible seems to have drained the vitality out of the theatre and perhaps out of other American arts as well."

He then goes on to indicate the far from "intangible" factors which have reduced the stage to the level of mediocrity. In so doing, he makes a mechanical, artificial and totally false attempt to draw a "parallel" with the Russian stage—a precondition for getting in any vital criticism of the American scene these days and a yielding to the same hysteria which he pro-

ceeds to indict.

"... Could it be," he asks, "that the spiritual climate in which we are now living smothers art that is really creative, and that the emphasis on public expression of all kinds is toward meekness and conformity? People are playing it safe. They hesitate to say what they think. The intellectual and artistic life of the country has been flattened out. The ignorant heresy-hunting and the bigoted character assassination that have acquired the generic title of McCarthyism are succeeding. The hoodlums are in control here as well as in Russia."

"No one," he continues, "can create art without looking into the bottom of his private soul and reporting the truths he finds there. Things that are expedient are not art if, in fact, they are anything at all. . . . some of our greatest artists have been in opposition to the intellectual and cultural life of their periods and they spoke up like men of insight and courage. Aristophanes, Ibsen, Strindberg, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Shaw, O'Casey and O'Neill were not content to give lip service to mediocrity."

He concludes:

"We cannot expect to have vital art in our theatre if we emulate totalitarian countries and yield the control of cultural life to the Yahoos and hoodlums."

WHERE TO GET THE BEST BOOKS FOR GIFTS

If you're giving books for Christmas, the Workers Bookshop at 50 E. 13th St. is the place to find them. Sure, there are a lot of other bookstores in town. But unless you're looking for such perversions of literature as a new picture history of the Confederacy; a novel by a Hitler SS-Man describing the cruelty of his Russian victims; a glorification of Nazi General Rommel or the like, the Worker's Bookshop is your dish. No Nazi generals, no renegades, no war advocates between book covers there.

And, despite the unrelenting

Garment Peace Group To Hold Dance Sat.

The Garment Labor Peace Committee, which has done a bang-up job in bringing the message of peace to tens of thousands of ILGWU workers every day, is running its first social affair this Saturday night, a cabaret-concert-dance in the Ballroom of the Cornish Arms Hotel, 23 St. and 8th Ave. Besides the dancing and the promise of a general good time, there will be top-notch entertain-

ment of vicious or insipid literature from the big publishers, there are still good books—new ones and old reliables—to be found for Christmas giving at Workers Bookshop.

For instance. . . .

That tremendous and fascinating book, *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U. S.*, edited by Herbert Aptheker, with a preface by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The price is regularly \$7.50. It's a \$6 special at the Worker's Bookshop.

A collection of *Seven Soviet Plays*, originally \$4, is available at \$2.25, and the *Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine*, published at \$6, is on sale at \$3.59.

Among other outstanding recent titles on sale at the Bookshop are *Swing Shift*, the new labor novel by Margaret Graham; *Iron City*, by Lloyd Brown; *We Charge Genocide*, in the City Was a Garden, by Henry Kruse; *Outline Political History of the Americas* by William Z. Foster; *The Hidden Heritage* by John Howard Lawson; *American Imperialism* by Victor Perlo, and many others.

The Bookshop carries, of course,

a complete stock of Marxist works, literary classics, and periodicals from the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and the eastern European democracies. One of the store's most popular features for a long time has been its children's book section—the best and most progressive books in the field.

Chinese prints and holiday peace cards are also on sale at the bookshop, open 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. weekdays, 11 to 6 on Saturdays.

Art Exhibit and Sale To Aid CRC

Alice Childress and Philip Reisman are co-sponsors of an art exhibit and sale for the benefit of the Civil Rights Congress from noon to 7 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 8, and noon to 10 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 9, at 111 W. 88 St.

In a preliminary symposium preceding the art exhibition at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Dec. 7, at the same address, the question, "What in the World Is Happening to Art?" will be discussed by Sidney Finkelstein, Charles Keller, Gregor Prestopino and Edward Strickland. Admission to the symposium is \$1.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Why Are They Ineligible?

CCNY'S OFFICIAL FAMILY is scapegoating again. Three youngsters, Ed Chenetz, Morris Bragin and Arnie Smith were declared ineligible to play when it was discovered that their admission records had been tampered with. Smith and Chenetz are seniors, Bragin is a junior. Angry and upset by the college action and its implications, the three sent a communication to the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Basketball Writers in which they demanded that the record be set straight, that none of them had anything to do with any such tampering and none of them knew anything about it.

Lester Nichols, CCNY's public relations director, admitted to the writers under questioning that it was very likely that this was true, since students don't see their own transcripts and the admission minimum grade varies somewhat from year to year according to the number of applicants. It also came out that all three "ineligible" players (none of whom had been a great star) are taking standard courses and getting passing grades at CCNY. Yet when asked whether they would be permitted to play again, Nichols said it was in the hands of Prexy Wright and the Board of Higher Education and "isn't likely."

Why? It seems from here that the players have a very good beef against the way they are being kicked around.

Topical Sports Topics

NYU, WHOSE POTENTIAL seemed to impress me more than some of the other scribes Saturday night, doesn't look so bad off this comparative score: William and Mary, presumably a little tired, went over to Seton Hall Monday night and in spite of 6-11 Walt Duke's 28 points, made it pretty close against the Jersey powerhouse with a 63-52 score. NYU beat 'em by 15. . . . Manhattan Coach Norton says he defies anyone to outbreast Siena's great 6-1 Billy Harrell. A marvel of timing, spring and competitiveness, and a great scorer and team leader to boot, Harrell is certainly the first candidate for the writers' "Gold Star" to the outstanding visiting player, won last year by Brigham Young's Mel Hutchins.

It starts to look, from scores down Australia way, that the American team of Savitt and Seixas in the singles, the revived Schroeder and up-and-coming Trabert in the doubles, has a real chance of winning the Davis Cup back. . . . TV boxing fans have a chance tonight to see one of the good ones kept out of New York, light-heavy Harry Mathews of Seattle, on Channel 2 from Cleveland. Like top contender Archie Moore, the uncrowned champ, Mathews gets the freeze both from Jack Kearn's cheese champ Maxim and from the IBC's matchmaker, Al Weill. . . . Forget about a trade for Gil Hodges. The Dodgers won't. In spite of all the talk about needing a pitcher, they have the prospective top five in the league in Roe, Newcombe, Erskine, Lahine and Branca.

Bill Mlkvy, the sensational Temple scorer, is on deck against NYU here Saturday, but Temple has already been trimmed, by Duke, which also boasts one of the country's great stars in Dick Groat (from way down south in Pennsylvania, of course). . . . Brigham Young, St. John's opening foe tomorrow night at the Garden, also caught an early tartar in Hamline of Minnesota, one of the annual unsung powers. . . .

Journalism Dep't:

THESE ARE MORE or less the "dog days" in sports. Its between baseball seasons, and basketball, alas, is not quite what it used to be around here. So since the readers have voiced no objections, and some have commented favorably, we will continue to occasionally stray from the arenas into the world of general comment, mostly in the journalism department, and only when hot sports issues are lacking. OK? Most people don't read all, or even most, of the big-business-owned papers, and our own scintillating press roundup by Bob Friedman can't possibly handle all the ammunition for convincing others that slips out of the horse's mouth.

Here is something very revealing and useful from Stewart Alsop's column in Monday's *Herald Tribune*. It answers a lot of questions for honest people who are wondering these days "what it's all about." It is written from the ancient city of Bagdad in Iraq, and you should know that brother Alsop is as close to the State Department as the umpire is to the catcher.

"This reporter," writes Alsop, "was conducted by one of the most intelligent Arabs he has met, through the stinking slums of Bagdad, where people live in mud huts, in company with their livestock and an occasional poisonous reptile, in the shadow of the palace grounds." Without using the horrid word "imperialism," he also speaks of "a small ruling class of rich, venal, or ambitious men, dependent on British support . . ." through whom Britain exercises power. He adds: "Here, as everywhere in the Middle East, there is mass misery."

Now all this is OK, but something else worries Alsop. Because "In this atmosphere of unreason," the people are liable to finally boot out the exploiters of their national wealth who keep them in such misery. (Alsop doesn't say it like that, of course. He uses State Department language about Iraq "cutting off its own nose—to spite the British face.")

And here is the windup, the socko warning: "For if the Middle East goes the way of China, this will surely mean World War Three. . . ."

There it is—the objectives of the "free world" in a nutshell. If the "unreasonable" people living in stinking mud huts "go the way of China"—i.e., take back their own country and resources from the foreign exploiters so they can build a decent life their own way—this means war!

Could you get it any clearer? Do well-meaning, confused people think you are dragging Wall Street and imperialism into the current picture by the tail? Here it is. This is what the State Department means by "Communist aggression"—any people in the world doing what the American people did in 1776. Here is one of the noble-war aims of the "free world," to keep Bagdad as it is. This is why they want our sons, why they want UMT, why they send our children cringing under desks when no nation in the world threatens or wants to threaten our country. Since the overwhelming majority of the American people would not agree with a war aim of keeping exploited people in misery, we should certainly do our best to see that they get this kind of evidence.

Bedford-Stuyvesant Women Denounce Denial of Hospital

An angry delegation of Negro and white women from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn yesterday scored the Board of Estimate for refusing to build a hospital there. But the City Hall hearing on the capital budget acted with no provision for that community. Organized by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, the irate women had been phoning, wiring and visiting Brooklyn borough president John Cashmore. Reflecting this pressure, Cashmore, citing arguments given him by the delegates, said the region, largely tenanted by Negro families, needed a hospital badly. When Dr. Marcus Kogel, Commissioner of Hospitals, said Coney Island Hospital was in Brooklyn, Cashmore pointed out this hospital was seven and one-half miles from Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Only Richmond's borough president, however, voted for a Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital. Rudolph Halley, president of the City Council, told the women they would have to accept the opinion of the "experts."

TWU

(Continued from Page 1) private bus line owners had "refused to consider opening their present contract on the issues of wages, hours, pensions and working conditions."

"However, since that date, thanks to a militant public campaign conducted by the members of the TWU employed by these nine companies, eight of the nine have changed their minds and now are prepared to submit the entire issue to the impartial chairman of the transit industry."

Quill held the readiness of the companies to take the issue to Kheel was a union victory.

Quill, like other speakers, said, "We are going to abide by the decision as long as there is an injunction."

John O'Donnell, TWU counsel, said he sought to appeal Kaufman's injunction as the judge told him he would have a right to do, but found at 5 p.m. yesterday when he sought to file the appeal that the injunction had not yet been filed, and so he could not appeal. He said, "Gentlemen, you have been denied the right of appeal."

O'Donnell also plans to appeal Judge Kaufman's bar of a jury trial for the TWU. Kaufman, who made the decision, is also supervising the reorganization of the bankrupt Third Ave. line.

Gov't Pushes Veal Price Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The government today set wholesale price ceilings on veal that were aimed to make veal dearer by one to two cents a pound in the butcher store. The action by the Office of Price Stabilization is made effective Dec. 12, and came as veal prices were reported to be declining.

San Juan ILA Dockers Fight For Pay Rise

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 4.—Members of the International Longshoremen's Association today issued what amounted to a strike call. A special assembly of the union's members in San Juan voted to remain indefinitely in "permanent session"—a move which would cripple the city's docks without violating existing labor contracts.

Stevedores at Ponce ordered the same kind of an informal strike Friday, and dockers at Mayaguez—the island's third principal port—were expected to follow suit next Wednesday.

The effects of the walkout here were not immediately noticeable, because no ships docked here today.

The ILA is demanding wage increases retroactive to January and modifications of sick pay provisions.

20 Egyptians Reported Killed

CAIRO, Dec. 4.—Twenty Egyptians were reported killed today by British troops, bring the 24-hour toll of dead to 50 Egyptians and British soldiers. More than 100 persons have been reported wounded. The British commander of the southern canal zone, Brigadier William Greenacre, was reported to have served an ultimatum on the Egyptians threatening "all-out action" by Britain.

Flags throughout the nation were ordered flown at half staff today in mourning for yesterday's clash victims.

In Alexandria, hundreds of students roamed the streets demanding arms and shouting, "Let's drive the British into the sea."

Trek to Albany Seeks Repeal of Hughes-Brees Act

Trade union leaders representing 100,000 members of unions affiliated to the United Labor Action Committee will go to Albany today to demand that Gov. Dewey add the Hughes-Brees Law to the agenda of the special session of the Legislature, which opens today.

Individual legislators will be urged to press for inclusion of repeal of this bill, which has been working tremendous hardships on workers because of its drastic curtailment of unemployment insurance benefits.

The delegation will be headed by Esther Letz, executive secretary of the Committee.

Gerrymander Plan Protested by CP

The Republican congressional reapportionment bill, scheduled for passage in today's special legislative session in Albany, was denounced yesterday by the New York Communist Party as "a Dewey gerrymander" depriving city workers, the Negro people and the independent voters "of democratic representation."

Demanding that the session be recessed until public hearings are held, the New York Communists attacked the refusal of the reapportionment commission to provide at least one more district in which a Negro representative might be elected to Congress. The demand was voiced in a telegram sent by Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman, and George Blake Charney, labor secretary.

(See story on Page 3, entitled, "Negro Representation Issue Faces Albany.")

New Attorneys For Christoffel Replace Rogge

Harold Christoffel, former president of CIO United Automobile Workers Local 248 in Milwaukee, announced here yesterday that he has retained new counsel to replace O. John Rogge in his appeal of a "perjury" conviction.

Christoffel's appeal is now before the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He faces a possible jail sentence of two to six years. A previous conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court in June, 1949.

Christoffel announced he will be represented hereafter by David Scribner of New York, Ernest Goodman of Detroit, Daniel Sobol of Milwaukee and David Rein of Washington, D. C., all well-known labor lawyers.

The auto workers' leader was charged with "perjury" as a result of his appearance before a congressional committee which "investigated" an eleven-month strike against the Allis-Chalmers Corp. in Milwaukee in 1947. For denying he was a Communist, Christoffel was charged with perjury and brought to trial in 1948.

The government introduced as "evidence" charges alleging that Christoffel was seen walking into a hamburger stand where two alleged Communists were eating; that he sat in a public meeting in the same row of seats as some alleged Communists; that he attended a union dance at which alleged Communists were present.

The Harold Christoffel Defense Committee has appealed to trade union leaders and members to write the Justice Department in Washington, demanding that the government end its attempt to jail Christoffel for his militant leadership of Allis Chalmers workers.

Fur Union Votes \$5,000 for Italian Flood Victims

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 4.—The international executive board of the Fur and Leather Workers Union voted unanimously today to raise an initial contribution of \$5,000 to be contributed to the victims of the Po River floods in Italy. It undertook collections of food and clothing among the members of the IFLWU to be sent to the Italian flood victims.

East Siders to Picket Rommel Film Today

East Siders will picket the Academy Theatre, 14 St. near Irving Place, from 7 to 9 p.m. today (Wednesday), in protest against the showing of The Desert Fox, which glorifies the Nazi Gen. Ernst Rommel.

The picket line is sponsored by the East Side Committee to Bar Nazi Films, organized in emergency conference Monday night.

Top-Brand Clothing To Be Sold at Bazaar

The Clothing Workers Bazaar Committee today announced that the Annual Labor Bazaar, to be held at St. Nicholas Arena on Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16, would have an excellently equipped men's wear department. Among the name-brand merchandise are beautifully tailored suits, sport jackets and slacks of flannel, tweed, cheviot, worsted, in both imported and domestic fabrics; handsome overcoats and topcoats in Melton, cashmere, worsted, beaver and fleece. Other men's clothing items include hats, stormcoats, raincoats, shirts, underwear, ties, socks and hats.

The committee indicated that rockbottom prices would be the order of the day on all garments.

McCARRAN BOARD RULES IT IS 'UNBIASED'

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Subversive Activities Control Board has voted to deny the motion of the Communist Party for disqualifying Dr. Kathryn McHale, chairman Peter Campbell Brown announced today.

Dr. McHale, one of the three members of SACB whose nomination was approved by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), made a speech before a Democratic Party women's meeting on Nov. 15 in which she compared the current hearings to "an old recipe for rabbit stew."

"First you must catch the rabbit," she said.

Because of the bias and prejudice against the Communist Party revealed in that speech, attorney John Abt, representing the Communist Party, moved on Nov. 20 that she be disqualified.

In denying the motion, the board cited the decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in the Dennis case. Although juror Janney had declared, "We are already fighting a war with communism," The Circuit Court held that this declaration "was insufficient to disqualify him," the SACB said.

After saying Dr. McHale's speech "in general" was unbiased, the board concluded, "Under the circumstances we do not believe it necessary to discuss in detail those parts of the speech . . . which are relied upon by respondent."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Testifying at the rate of \$50 a day as an "expert" on Communism, Prof. E. Mosely swore before the McCarran board a month ago that the Communist International and the Communist Party of the U.S. did not discover the tactic of the united front until the Seventh World Congress in 1935.

Last week it came the turn of attorneys for the Communist Party to cross-examine the learned doctor on this amazing testimony. Had the professor ever heard

of the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, asked John Abt., counsel for the Communist Party. Mosely said he had, and claimed in fact that he was quite familiar with this historic document.

Abt read aloud the Manifesto's famous passage to the effect that Communists fight for the attainment of immediate demands in alliance with groups, classes, and parties which do not accept the long-range goal of socialism.

Abt asked Mosely if immediate demands did not include such items as better wages and universal suffrage. The professor admitted it did.

"And free public education?" asked Abt.

William Paisley, government attorney was immediately on his feet objecting. What had this to do with Communism, he demanded. Chairman Peter Campbell Brown sustained the objection.

Abt continued his questioning until he drew a "yess" from Mosely to this question: "So that Marx and Engels not only advocate but here they state that the Communists practiced cooperation with non-Communist parties for the achievement of immediate, common aims, is that correct?"

Yet, Abt pointed out, the professor had previously testified that until 1935, it was "neither permissible or desirable" for Communists to cooperate with leaders of non-

Communists parties or trade unions.

That was true, Mosely insisted. Until 1935 Communists could co-operate "from below" but not with leaders.

But where in the Manifesto did Marx make a distinction between members and leaders in his discussion of the united front in the Manifesto, asked Abt.

Well, numbed Mosely, "in 1848 parties were just beginning to take form."

"Do you mean to say," asked Abt, "that in 1848 bourgeois parties were only rank and file parties, without leaders?"

No, not exactly, Mosely said.

"Now, professor, didn't the Communists of the United States support and work in cooperation with the Republican party in 1860?"

Nathan Levin, government attorney, piped up, "I object, Mr. Chairman, no relevance."

"Sustained," said the chairman.

"Well, professor," said Abt, "do you recall that in 1921 the Third International addressed an appeal to the leaders of the Second and the Second-and-a-half International for a united front conference?"

Mosely, squirming, admitted this was so.

A similar appeal was directed to the Second International in 1923, he also admitted.

RALLY and PAGEANT

Salute to
YOUTH DELEGATES
and

PAUL ROBESON



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World Youth Festival
in Berlin

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Demands Rise for Federal Action On Fla. Attack on Negroes, Jews

Growing demands were voiced yesterday for federal action to halt the bombings and other violence aimed at Negro and Jewish residents of Miami, Fla. Former State Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, charged in a wire to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that Sunday's bombings, coupled with earlier acts of violence, "constitute a conspiracy to deprive citizens of freedom of religion and equal protection of the law secured by the Constitution." Judge Steinbrink called for a federal investigation to determine what federal laws had been broken.

In Atlantic City, the executive board of the International

GE Chief Tells NAM Soviet Union Wants No War

Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric, acknowledged yesterday that the Soviet Union has no aggressive intentions. The industrialist spoke before the luncheon session of the first International Conference of Manufacturers meeting at the Hotel Pierre under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Reed said:

"... I believe the evidence indicates that Russia will not deliberately precipitate another world war within the foreseeable future, and I am convinced that if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries undertake to meet the defense production schedule as recently formulated and scheduled, serious economic and political disturbances will result."

He said that "the dangers associated with another wave of inflation may be as great or greater than the dangers of further warlike moves on the part of Russia."

Fur and Leather Workers Union voted unanimously yesterday to demand measures be taken to halt the wave of bombings and violence directed against Negro and Jewish people in Miami at its semi-annual meeting being held in this city.

In telegrams to President Truman and Florida state officials, the executive board urged that protection be given to homes, shops and synagogues of Negro and Jewish people, which are the targets of attack in the wave of terror sweeping that state.

In Florida, meanwhile, local and state officials were busy doing nothing to prevent further dynamitings of Negro apartments and Jewish synagogues or to arrest the thugs responsible for the outrages.

Instead, in a shameless and ridiculous excursion into redbaiting officials let it be known that they were checking on Florida "Communists" to see whether they had been buying dynamite and had been guilty of the blasts.

Sheriff Jack Henderson gave aid and comfort to the Ku Kluxers, in fact, when he tried to blame the

(Continued on Page 6)

\$1 From Each New York Reader Will Put It Over

New Yorkers have gone above the \$10,000 mark in response to our plea for \$25,000 to complete the year. They have another \$5,000 to go in order to reach the \$15,000 we hope and expect they will contribute.

Now here's our proposal for reaching that \$15,000 quickly and as painlessly as possible, which, if it works, will put us over the top for the entire 25 grand:

Let every New York reader, without exception, put at least one dollar in an envelope now—today—and address it to:

P. O. Box, 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

If 5,000 of you do this and don't forget the stamp we will have successfully finished up our campaign. LET'S GO!

From Chicago yesterday came a note from former Farmer-Labor Congressman John T. Bernard of Minnesota, which said: "Enclosed find my little \$5 investment. It is with a mixture of regret and remorse that I must make it so small. With firm conviction that in our beloved America, democracy will triumph, I am fraternally yours,

JOHN T. BERNARD."

In the past couple of days, we've received contributions—ranging from \$1 to \$10—from more than a dozen readers in the Eastern Pa. area. Total adds up to about \$85. Not much, but a bit better than has been coming in from that region, which is way behind the \$1,500 we had expected readers there would contribute.

A group of steelworkers from Bethlehem, Pa., sends ten dollars

"with greetings to a great fighting paper." From Reading, Pa., comes a couple of contributions, while "three devoted friends" in Delaware County send along \$16. One Reading contribution of \$5 asks acknowledgement of \$15 sent earlier, and received by us. An 85-year-old worker sends five with a note that he needs the only paper telling the truth, and several

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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New York, Wednesday, December 5, 1951

Support for End-War Rally Rises; Ridgway Asks 18 New Queries

Taken aback by the fact that the Korean-Chinese negotiators suddenly agreed to their demand for a freeze on all troops and arms,

Pentagon generals continued to throw up new obstacles to an immediate cease-fire.

Handout releases from Tokyo continued to emphasize the "suspicions" of the Pentagon generals, who suddenly found themselves compelled to invent new reasons for continuing the shooting.

Yesterday, the Korean-Chinese negotiators gave quick replies to the most important of the 21 questions hastily flung at them by the Pentagon negotiators. The Pentagon then invented 18 new questions for "clarification."

Discussion over the 21 questions which the Koreans and Chinese submitted to Admiral Joy, revealed these points:

1—Both sides would have the right to build airfields. The Koreans insist on the right to rebuild their ruined cities and their right to take measures to protect themselves from the round-the-clock bombings which have devastated homes, farms and cities. The Pentagon insists on the one-sided right to build its own airfields, but opposes this right for the North Koreans.

2—Neither side would have the right to increase or replenish its present troop formations. The Koreans agree to rest and medical arrangements for the present troops, but oppose the shipment of new troops to replace the pres-

(Continued on Page 6)

The giant Citizens Rally for Peace Dec. 11 in Union Square was among the subjects scheduled to be acted on last night by representatives of neighborhood peace groups who met to plan a whirlwind Christmas peace campaign.

The meeting, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, was held under the auspices of the Greater New York Council for Peace.

As this edition went to press, the conference was to hear Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action; Miss Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of American Women for Peace, and Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade. There were also speakers from representatives of various local peace councils of the different boroughs.

Plans were to be coordinated for distribution of a quarter of a million Christmas cards to President Truman urging peace in Korea and a meeting of the big powers.

Robeson Asks Passport to File Genocide Plea

Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer and American peace leader, has applied to the State Department for a special passport to Paris to "present and argue before the General Assembly of the United Nations" a petition charging government in the United States with a policy of genocide against American Negroes, the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday.

In his application, Robeson declared that "the legal obligations arising out of the Charter of the United Nations as expressed in

(Continued on Page 6)

TWU Meeting Weighs Strike

With an injunction issued by Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman hanging over their heads, members of the Transport Workers Union of nine private-owned bus lines gathered

in Manhattan Center last night to consider a strike on their demands for a 40-hour week and wage increases.

The workers of the Third Ave. system were assigned a special part of the hall because it is they who had been specifically enjoined by Judge Kaufman from even taking a strike vote. They were invited to participate but were advised not to vote, in a leaflet distributed by the TWU.

The schedule called for the formal opening of the meeting to the press at 8:45 p.m., when it was to be televised to show the New York public that more than Mike Quill are involved in deciding upon such actions as a strike.

The executive board of TWU Local 100 met at 4 p.m. yesterday to prepare its recommendation to the mass meeting, but the proposals were not made public in advance to the televised session.

John F. O'Donnel, TWU counsel, presumably took steps for an

(Continued on Page 8)



Si Gerson, one of the 17 indicted Communist leaders, addresses an audience of over 1,000 Negroes and whites who attended the street-corner rally and demonstration protesting the Groveland Florida massacre, last Saturday afternoon at Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Brooklyn. The rally, followed by a parade down Pitkin Ave., was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress chapter.

Hundreds Back Peace Plea of Gold Star Mother

"Hundreds of Nassau mothers," reports the Nassau County Review-Star, "have rallied to support a Williston Park Gold Star Mother's appeal to President Truman to end the war in Korea." The Review-Star splashed the story in an eight-column headline across the page on Nov. 28, saying, "Mothers Rally Behind Gold Star Mom's Plea to End War."

Brooklyn Eagle Wants to Know Why Cease-Fire Was Canceled

The announcement that a cease-fire had been ordered in Korea was "hailed as the judgment of good common sense," stated the Brooklyn Eagle editorially on Friday, Nov. 30. The paper wants to know how this no-shooting order which "was welcomed everywhere" was later apparently rescinded. "What is to be gained," asks the paper, "in these circumstances by the killing and wounding of men through artillery duels or by ground attacks to gain objectives which unless negotiations collapse, will be worthless?"

"What is the whole truth concerning cease fire orders in Korea?"

Washington Star Can't See Why GIs Should Fight During Truce Talks

The Washington Star states editorially that "It is hard to see why the boys in the front lines should be called upon to fight while the negotiations are running their course." (Nov. 29.) "And it seems unreasonable to expect that they would have any stomach for doing so."

"Would it be really worth while to sacrifice any more lives or even one life for such a gain as that?" the paper asks, referring to possible changes in the present agreed-on truce line.

Providence Journal Hits Colliers' For 'Disservice to Nat'l Interests'

The recent Collier's Magazine issue portraying an atomic war with the Soviet Union has "done a profound disservice to our national interests," states the Providence Journal (Dec. 1).

The paper notes that this Collier's issue has caused widespread dismay in Europe.

"This attitude is well summed up," says the Providence Journal, "by the independent German weekly Die Zeit, which wonders whether Americans really are opposed to a war which seems to them to promise such splendid results."

"These items seem to the Europeans childish and in bad taste," says the Journal, commenting on Collier's photos of GIs in a conquered USSR, and in the worst Hollywood tradition."

The Collier's issue indicates to West Europeans "a determination to make over European culture in the American image," says the Journal.

Shoe Unionists Here Urge Action To Halt Firings at I. Miller Shops

Backed by the action of two of the major locals of the Shoeworkers' Joint Council, CIO, a group of workers of I. Miller & Sons yesterday distributed an appeal to the city's shoe shops calling upon the union to resist the company's renewed effort to fire 80 workers.

The issue developed within the Joint Council as a result of a proposal by manager Isadore Rosenberg that some agreement be reached with the company permitting firing of the workers, although an arbitrator had ordered their reinstatement.

A membership meeting attended by about 500 members of Fitters Local 65, acting on recommendation of its executive board, unanimously rejected the Rosenberg proposal and called for return of the machinery the company removed from one division of its plant apparently to bolster its fait accompli in the firing.

Local 65 delegates to the Joint Council were instructed to vote for reversal of Rosenberg's position. Later, it was reported, the executive board of Slipper Workers Local 54, largest in the council, instructed its representatives to do likewise.

The dispute developed when I. Miller, largest firm in the industry here and usually the bellwether, arbitrarily dismissed 80 workers and removed the machinery which they operated, on a claim that work was insufficient for all. This was in direct violation of the contract providing for equal division of work. The Joint Council took the issue to an arbitrator and subsequently obtained a decision ordering the reinstatement of the 80.

Although the Council's leaders

hailed the decision as a victory, shortly after, as the union entered into negotiations for a new pact, Rosenberg asked the Council to permit Miller to fire the 80 workers in exchange for a financial settlement with the affected machinery.

Of 23 attending the council meeting, 11 supported Rosenberg, three opposed him and the rest abstained, according to the leaflet of the I. Miller workers.

The proposal to appease I. Miller aroused indignation throughout the industry. It was when they saw the facts as brought out in the leaflet of the I. Miller workers that Local 65 members took their unanimous action.

"Who is going to be next?" asked the I. Miller workers.

"We feel that the decision of the Joint Council is a serious mistake. We have been union members for many years and were always confident that if our jobs would be endangered, the union would come to our assistance, just as every member expects the union to come to his defense when his job is threatened."

"Up to know, we have enjoyed security on the job—busy or slack. But if Miller gets away with this, the other bosses will follow suit. Not only will we be without a shop; all your boss has to do is to remove your machine and then ask for your firing."

"We urge you to discuss this question with your shop workers. Ask your chairman to call a shop meeting to discuss this issue. Speak to your business agent about this wrong decision, and ask him to use his influence to change it. Speak up at your membership meeting. Write to the Joint Council to reverse the decision."

The mother is Mrs. Elsie A. Simonson, whose only son, Marine Lt. Marshall E. Simonson, died last January when his plane crashed in Korea. Lt. Simonson, 28, was called back to combat after three and a half years in the Pacific in World War II. The Review-Star said he was sent into action after a "two-month refresher course in jet plane flying."

Mrs. Simonson wrote to President Truman:

"Mr. Truman, no one thought more of his country than my son. . . . Why don't you, as a father think of the heartaches you could help stop by ending this with prayer instead of swords. . . ."

"From the newspapers, you have been on 10 vacations. Don't you feel a bit obligated to the parents and nearest of kin of those who are fighting over there? Deny yourself a little of this relaxation and stress the point that we should all pull together and end this massacre of American youth."

Mrs. Simonson told the newspaper that "mothers have phoned and written me asking me to keep up the fight for righteousness."

The Review-Star added: "Mothers and other relatives who have lost loved ones in Korea told her that many times they have asked themselves, why, why, why when we are not at war."

The bereaved mother was quoted as saying that she had received no reply to her letter to Truman.

Lt. Simonson was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Flying Cross.

GI Prisoners' Families Doubt Atrocities in Rochester Paper

Skepticism over the "atrocities" tales from Korea, and strong anti-war feeling are among the sentiments registered by relatives of GI prisoners of war in the Rochester, N.Y., "Democrat and Chronicle."

A front page story in the issue of Monday, Nov. 18, ran interviews with families of POW's under the headline "PW's Kin Ask No Retaliation If Atrocity Story Proves True." Some of those interviewed accepted the "atrocity" yarn at face value and expressed indignation, but others were confused.

"Mrs. Thomas F. Scahill of 177 Herald St," the Democrat and Chronicle reported, "could hardly talk about her captive boy, James, for the tears. . . . Cpl. James P. Scahill was reported missing just a year ago, but last summer he wrote from a Red prison camp. . . . If there is any blame to be fixed, Mrs. Scahill thinks it falls on both sides."

"I'm only one mother. But if everybody in the world would spend one week trying to find out what's the matter with us, we'd find a way to get along. No matter how hard you try to hate somebody, you can't—if you think it over. Nobody really wants this. We think we are so civilized—but we are really barbarians."

"There was conviction in the voice of the mother of the boy who went into the Army at 16 and whose 19th birthday next Christmas Day is likely to be spent behind barbed wire in the hands of the enemy."

"The family of Pfc. Stefano Salerno, 19, a prisoner of war, was hopeful that the soldier would continue to receive the good treatment he reported in two recent letters from a Red prison camp."

"We don't know what to think about those atrocity stories," said Mrs. Angela Scialdone, Salerno's sister. "In those letters last month, my brother said he was being treated well, had good food, clothes and medical treatment." The soldier was wounded just before being made a prisoner.

"The parents of Pfc. Anthony Zingeralla, 21, missing since mid-July last year, still have hope, not bitterness, about the Communists' alleged treatment of American prisoners."

"Oh, I was wondering about those stories in the papers, but— . . . the voice of Mrs. John Zingeralla trailed off."

Our thanks to all our readers who have been writing up the facts of peace sentiment or actions for peace in their communities, and who have been sending in newspaper clippings on the same subject.

We hope our reader-reporters continue this vital service. Send us clippings, news, etc., which is helping our paper to report the big story which no other paper is telling—the breadth and depth of the peace movement in America.

STRUGGLES OF W. EUROPE'S PEOPLES SLOW WASHINGTON PLAN FOR AGGRESSIVE ARMY

By JOHN PITTMAN

The struggles of the peoples of West Europe for peace are paying off. These struggles were reflected in the inability of Washington to push through among its Marshallized satellites at the recent Rome and Strasbourg meetings its recruiting plans for a West European army of aggression.

Behind the maneuvers and demagoguery of the politicians at both meetings, these facts bulked large:

1—The growing peace movement in West European countries has imposed rigid limitations on the governments temporarily in power, restricting their ability to maneuver in accordance with the demands and requirements of Washington.

2—The struggles and resistance of the working class in West Europe against further deterioration of their living standards caused by the rearmament program has powerfully reinforced the peace movement.

3—Resistance of the West European nations to the Washington and Wall Street demand for surrender of their sovereignty to a supra-national (Wall Street imperialist) authority has also become a bulwark of the fight for peace.

ADMIT FAILURE

The failure of both the Rome and Strasbourg meetings to reach agreement on Washington's blueprint for war is admitted by imperialist apologists. However, this failure is ascribed to other factors, such as reluctance or obstinacy

of this or that government, while the real causes are either glossed over or denied.

Thus, the New York Times correspondent C. L. Sulzberger (11-30-51) reported that at the Rome meeting of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "nothing of any real importance was agreed upon." The Rome meeting, wrote Sulzberger, "demonstrated the fledgling organization's capabilities as a sort of Western debating society."

And New York Times correspondent Harold Callender, reporting the Council of Europe meeting at Strasbourg, cabled (11-30-51) that "a remarkable amount of confusion has been created regarding the projected European army and the proposed federation of Europe. . . ."

"The views of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on the proposed European Defense Force were smoked out into the open," Sulzberger reported, adding that "they were not so enthusiastic as might have been hoped." This is an understatement for the fact that these countries refused to accept supranational authorities for a European army.

Sulzberger noted also the cool treatment accorded the Greeks and the Turks, the newly adopted "North Atlantic power."

ECONOMIC CRISIS

Behind these differences among the politicians is the protracted economic crisis which today threatens every West European government, the fear of a revised West German Nazi-led army, the chronic

political crisis in France, and Washington's increased efforts to subordinate both the economies and governments of West Europe to Wall Street's requirements.

The West European peoples' resistance to Washington's plans is seen today in an increased pace of peace activities, especially the campaign for a Pact of Peace among the Five Great Powers and the fight against rearmament. Signature collection, meetings, demonstrations are growing in every West European country. In Rome, during the NATO sessions, numerous demonstrations involving thousands of workers protested the war conference.

Refusal of the West European workers to accept further cuts in their living standards is forcing the Wall Street politicians in Washington to review the subsidization of European armament. The Plevin government has just been given \$600,000,000 to stave off its collapse. The Adenauer regime wants \$14,000,000,000 in order to raise 12 West German divisions. Churchill is expected to seek aid, despite opinion to the contrary. What this means is that Washington may soon call upon American tax-payers again to deprive themselves of necessities, in order that the plan for a European army of aggression may be carried out.

But the American people can profit from the example of the West European workers. This example shows that the struggle for peace can prevent war, once the people decide to impose peace.

A Boss' Formula for 'Living Without Hate'

LIVING WITHOUT HATE. By Alfred J. Marrow. Harper. New York. 264 pp. \$3.50.

The author of *Living Without Hate* is the president of the Harwood Textile Company, employing some 1,000 workers, a trustee of the Social Democratic New School for Social Research and chairman of the Research Council, Committee of Community Inter-Relations of the rightwing American Jewish Congress.

In his book *Living Without Hate*, he demonstrates how the formula he has for fighting racial and religious "prejudice" as a citizen neatly serves his interests as a boss.

First he shows how prejudice is a "stereotype." Then he equates prejudice against Negroes, Jews, etc. with "class warfare," which seems to be a "notorious stereotype."

The conclusion to be drawn is that two aspects of the same worthy cause — educating people out of racial bias, and educating workers into lying down in front of the boss. Or, as the author puts it, changing "conflict to cooperation" in the factory.

In this day of the wage freeze, frenzied speed-up, Taft-Hartley and war profiteering, the author informs us that "Management has become aware that optimal production and good human relations are organically interdependent."

This essentially ancient pitch for class collaboration he has dressed up, not only in the demagogic pretense that labor-boss unity is cut from the same cloth as Negro-white unity, but also in the language of the Freudians. Militancy among workers here becomes "aggression against management," and when "aggression" declines, worker "morale" is high. Militant unions, of course, have found that it is precisely when workers are "aggressively" struggling for better conditions that their morale is highest.

To Mr. Harwood, boss and worker are "fellow citizens in the industry meeting a problem together somehow as equals." He does not attempt, naturally, to explain in dollars and cents, how "equal" they are.

Much of this book is superficial nonsense. But its intended effect is a dangerous one. By veiling the ruling class and governmental stake in bias, and primarily in Negro oppression, it waters down, despite its protestations of opposition to prejudice, the fight against

the roots of discrimination. And by suggesting that workingclass struggle against employers is the same irrational bias as that of the racist, *Living Without Hate* preaches the gospel of company

unionism and the abandonment of the fight for a better life.

No wonder that Vice-President Alben Barkley has written an admiring introduction to this book. —R. F.

Ray Lev Thrills Large Audience

Ray Lev has deservedly won a large audience that filled every seat in Carnegie Hall last Friday night, and were rewarded with a piano concert revealing new facets in Miss Lev's magnificent piano playing. Miss Lev undertook an arduous program, that included Schumann's *Dauidsundertanze* and Chopin's *Sonata in B-Flat Minor*, but her technique made these formidable romantic works easy to listen to and enjoy.

Prokofiev's *Mephisto Waltz* came through smoothly and light-

ly, and Liszt's *Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 11*, was played in the crisp, modern manner that may have robbed the piece of some of its romantic fire but gave it a fresh new sound.

Some contemporary short pieces by Karl Weigl, John W. Work and Herman Berlinski gave variety to the romantic program.

The encores, which were many, as demanded by the enthusiastic audience, included an interesting "Jazz Gavotte" by Danny Michaels, a young American composer. —B.L.

TIMES DRAMA CRITIC SAYS HYSTERIA BLIGHTS THEATRE

McCarthyism and the pressure to conform are succeeding in draining the American stage of vitality and content, veteran drama critic Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times writes in the Times' Sunday theatre section.

In a frank and damning indictment under the head "Things Are Not Good," Atkinson characterizes most current productions as "... hopelessly banal, as if both the authors and producers had aimed at mediocrity and had not succeeded in getting that high in the artistic scale."

Speaking of the rich heritage of the theatre and the many great plays and themes available, Atkinson says that the theatre "is fundamentally an art, a stirring record of man's inquiry into the meanings of life. . . . But, he continues, "something elusive and intangible seems to have drained the vitality out of the theatre and perhaps out of other American arts as well."

He then goes on to indicate the far from "intangible" factors which have reduced the stage to the level of mediocrity. In so doing, he makes a mechanical, artificial and totally false attempt to draw a "parallel" with the Russian stage—a precondition for getting in any vital criticism of the American scene these days and a yielding to the same hysteria which he pro-

ceeds to indict.

"... Could it be," he asks, "that the spiritual climate in which we are now living smothers art that is really creative, and that the emphasis on public expression of all kinds is toward meekness and conformity? People are playing it safe. They hesitate to say what they think. The intellectual and artistic life of the country has been flattened out. The ignorant heresy-hunting and the bigoted character assassination that have acquired the generic title of McCarthyism are succeeding. The hoodlums are in control here as well as in Russia."

"No one," he continues, "can create art without looking into the bottom of his private soul and reporting the truths he finds there. Things that are expedient are not art if, in fact, they are anything at all. . . . some of our greatest artists have been in opposition to the intellectual and cultural life of their periods and they spoke up like men of insight and courage. Aristophanes, Ibsen, Strindberg, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Shaw, O'Casey and O'Neill were not content to give lip service to mediocrity."

He concludes: "We cannot expect to have vital art in our theatre if we emulate totalitarian countries and yield the control of cultural life to the Yahoos and hoodlums."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Why Are They Ineligible?

CCNY'S OFFICIAL FAMILY is scapegoating again. Three youngsters, Ed Chenetz, Morris Bragin and Arnie Smith were declared ineligible to play when it was discovered that their admission records had been tampered with. Smith and Chenetz are seniors, Bragin is a junior. Angry and upset by the college action and its implications, the three sent a communication to the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Basketball Writers in which they demanded that the record be set straight, that none of them had anything to do with any such tampering and none of them knew anything about it.

Lester Nichols, CCNY's public relations director, admitted to the writers under questioning that it was very likely that this was true, since students don't see their own transcripts and the admission minimum grade varies somewhat from year to year according to the number of applicants. It also came out that all three "ineligible" players (none of whom had been a great star) are taking standard courses and getting passing grades at CCNY. Yet when asked whether they would be permitted to play again, Nichols said it was in the hands of Prexy Wright and the Board of Higher Education and "isn't likely."

Why? It seems from here that the players have a very good beef against the way they are being kicked around.

Topical Sports Topics

NYU, WHOSE POTENTIAL seemed to impress me more than some of the other scribes Saturday night, doesn't look so bad off this comparative score: William and Mary, presumably a little tired, went over to Seton Hall Monday night and in spite of 6-11 Walt Duke's 28 points, made it pretty close—against the Jersey powerhouse with a 63-52 score. NYU beat 'em by 15. . . . Manhattan Coach Norton says he defies anyone to outbound Siena's great 6-1 Billy Harrell. A marvel of timing, spring and competitiveness, and a great scorer and team leader to boot, Harrell is certainly the first candidate for the writers' "Cold Star" to the outstanding visiting player, won last year by Brigham Young's Mel Hutchins.

It starts to look, from scores down Australia way, that the American team of Savitt and Seixas in the singles, the revived Schroeder and up-and-coming Trabert in the doubles, has a real chance of winning the Davis Cup back. . . . TV boxing fans have a chance tonight to see one of the good ones kept out of New York; light-heavy Harry Mathews of Seattle, on Channel 2 from Cleveland. Like top contender Archie Moore, the uncrowned champ, Mathews gets the freeze both from Jack Kearn's cheese champ Maxim and from the IBC's matchmaker, Al Weill. . . . Forget about a trade for Gil Hodges. The Dodgers won't. In spite of all the talk about needing a pitcher, they have the prospective top five in the league in Roe, Newcombe, Erskine, Labine and Branca.

Bill Milkvy, the sensational Temple scorer, is on deck against NYU here Saturday, but Temple has already been trimmed, by Duke, which also boasts one of the country's great stars in Dick Groat (from way down south in Pennsylvania, of course). . . . Brigham Young, St. John's opening foe tomorrow night at the Garden, also caught an early tartar in Hamline of Minnesota, one of the annual unsung powers. . . .

Journalism Dep't:

THESE ARE MORE or less the "dog days" in sports. It's between baseball seasons, and basketball, alas, is not quite what it used to be around here. So since the readers have voiced no objections, and some have commented favorably, we will continue to occasionally stray from the arenas into the world of general comment, mostly in the journalism department, and only when hot sports issues are lacking. OK? Most people don't read all, or even most, of the big-business-owned papers, and our own scintillating press roundup by Bob Friedman can't possibly handle all the ammunition for convincing others that slips out of the horse's mouth.

Here is something very revealing and useful from Stewart Alsop's column in Monday's *Herald Tribune*. It answers a lot of questions for honest people who are wondering these days "what it's all about."—It is written from the ancient city of Bagdad in Iraq, and you should know that brother Alsop is as close to the State Department as the umpire is to the catcher.

"This reporter," writes Alsop, "was conducted by one of the most intelligent Arabs he has met, through the stinking slums of Bagdad, where people live in mud huts, in company with their livestock and an occasional poisonous reptile, in the shadow of the palace grounds." Without using the horrid word "imperialism," he also speaks of "a small ruling class of rich, venal, or ambitious men, dependent on British support . . ." through whom Britain exercises power. He adds: "Here, as everywhere in the Middle East, there is mass misery."

Now all this is OK, but something else worries Alsop. Because "In this atmosphere of unreason," the people are liable to finally boot out the exploiters of their national wealth who keep them in such misery. (Alsop doesn't say it like that, of course. He uses State Department language about Iraq "cutting off its own nose—to spite the British face.")

And here is the windup, the socko warning: "For if the Middle East goes the way of China, this will surely mean World War Three. . . ."

There it is—the objectives of the "free world" in a nutshell. If the "unreasonable" people living in stinking mud huts "go the way of China"—i.e., take back their own country and resources from the foreign exploiters so they can build a decent life their own way—this means war!

Could you get it any clearer? Do well-meaning, confused people think you are dragging Wall Street and imperialism into the current picture by the tail? Here it is. This is what the State Department means by "Communist aggression"—any people in the world doing what the American people did in 1776. Here is one of the noble war aims of the "free world," to keep Bagdad as it is. This is why they want our sons, why they want UMT, why they send our children cowering under desks when no nation in the world threatens or wants to threaten our country. Since the overwhelming majority of the American people would not agree with a war aim of keeping exploited people in misery, we should certainly do our best to see that they get this kind of evidence.

WHERE TO GET THE BEST BOOKS FOR GIFTS

If you're giving books for Christmas, the Workers Bookshop at 50 E. 13th St. is the place to find them. Sure, there are a lot of other bookstores in town. But unless you're looking for such perversions of literature as a new picture history of the Confederacy; a novel by a Hitler SS-Man describing the cruelty of his Russian victims; a glorification of Nazi General Rommel or the like, the Worker's Bookshop is your dish. No Nazi generals, no renegades, no war advocates between book covers there.

And, despite the unrelenting

Garment Peace Group To Hold Dance Sat.

The Garment Labor Peace Committee, which has done a bang-up job in bringing the message of peace to tens of thousands of ILGWU workers every day, is running its first social affair this Saturday night, a cabaret-concert-dance in the Ballroom of the Cornish Arms Hotel, 23 St. and 8th Ave. Besides the dancing and the promise of a general good time, there will be top-notch entertainment

tide of vicious or insipid literature from the big publishers, there are still good books—new ones and old reliables—to be found for Christmas giving at Workers Bookshop.

For instance. . . . That tremendous and fascinating book, *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U. S.*, edited by Herbert Aptheker, with a preface by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The price is regularly \$7.50. It's a \$6 special at the Worker's Bookshop.

A collection of Seven Soviet Plays, originally \$4, is available at \$2.25, and the Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine, published at \$6, is on sale at \$3.59.

Among other outstanding recent titles on sale at the Bookshop are *Swing Shift*, the new labor novel by Margaret Graham; *Iron City*, by Lloyd Brown; *We Charge Genocide*, in the City Was a Garden, by Henry Krause; *Outline Political History of the Americas* by William Z. Foster; *The Hidden Heritage* by John Howard Lawson; *American Imperialism* by Victor Perlo, and many others.

The Bookshop carries, of course,

a complete stock of Marxist works, literary classics, and periodicals from the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and the eastern European democracies. One of the store's most popular features for a long time has been its children's book section—the best and most progressive books in the field.

Chinese prints and holiday peace cards are also on sale at the bookshop, open 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. weekdays, 11 to 6 on Saturdays.

Art Exhibit and Sale To Aid CRC

Alice Childress and Philip Reisman are co-sponsors of an art exhibit and sale for the benefit of the Civil Rights Congress from noon to 7 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 8, and noon to 10 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 9, at 111 W. 88 St.

In a preliminary symposium preceding the art exhibition at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Dec. 7, at the same address, the question, "What in the World Is Happening to Art" will be discussed by Sidney Finkelstein, Charles Keller, Gregor Prestopino and Edward Strickland. Admission to the symposium is \$1.

7,500 at Ford in Canada Halt Work to Hit 26 Firings

(Reprinted from yesterday's late edition)

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Some 7,500 Ford workers in Windsor, Canada, walked off the job today, refusing to work until 26 United Auto Workers shop leaders whom the company fired are returned to work. The company charges that the 26 led an unauthorized strike last week. There was a stoppage last week which reportedly was in protest against months of stalling by the company on the demand of the workers for a 25-cent-an-hour wage package increase.

The wage demand of Ford UAW Local 200 has been in the hands of a conciliation board for many months after the company refused to grant any wage increase.

Pickets late today occupied the powerhouse and announced they would "stay here all night."

The pickets allowed supervisory technicians to remain in the powerhouse to see that generators were closed down properly to prevent damage from too-rapid cooling.

Wm. Hood to Talk at Pittsburgh Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—William R. Hood, secretary of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, will speak Sunday at 3 p.m. at the Central Baptist Church, Kirkpatrick & Wylie Ave., on the fight to end discrimination against Negroes in the industries of our country. The meeting is sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council. Mr. Hood is president of the Council.

TWU

(Continued from Page 1)

appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals against the injunction for the Third Ave. workers, who make up about 40 percent of the total number affected. O'Donnell is also moving for an appeal against Judge Kaufman's bar of a jury trial for the TWU. Kaufman, who made the decision, is also supervising the reorganization of the bankrupt Third Ave. line.

The union holds that its contract with the Third Ave. system is not in effect because the company is not complying with the pension provisions, and the union therefore has a right to reopen the pact on hours to bring them in line with the 40-hour week being instituted on city-owned lines.

Original plans called for a strike vote last night, with a walkout, if favored; to be called at an unspecified time after that. The injunction for the Third Ave. line threw the program in the bus struggle in general into some doubt as the TWU's executive board met to consider the situation.

PATTERSON, MRS. GRAYSON TO SPEAK AT BOSTON RALLY

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—William Patterson and Mrs. Josephine Grayson will be guests of honor at a rally sponsored by the Greater Boston Civil Rights Congress at 8 p.m., Friday at Ritz Plaza Halls, 218 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Patterson is an internationally-famed Negro leader of the struggle for constitutional liberties and human rights and the executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Mrs. Josephine Grayson, who

will share the platform with Patterson was the wife of Francis DeSales Grayson. Her husband, one of the seven martyrs of Martinsville, was murdered by the state of Virginia.

They will speak on the case of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. Mrs. Ingram, and two of her sons, were sentenced to a lifetime in prison for defending themselves against a crazed white farmer who sought to attack Mrs. Ingram.

YOUTH PANEL TO BE HELD AT FOREIGN BORN PARLEY

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced yesterday that there will be a special panel for youth at its 20th Anniversary National Conference to be held in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9.

Dorothy Faulkner, in urging that youth organizations assure representation at the panel, said: "As a part of the hysteria and the drive toward war, the government is conducting a deportation drive against non-citizens. For the youth, this deportation drive presents a real danger. We, as youth, who are faced with the

problems of starting to build our futures, would be called upon to fight a third world war. We cannot allow one person who will speak out, work and fight for peace and prosperity, to be driven from our country."

Miss Faulkner stated that the youth panel will be held from 3 to 6 p.m. on Saturday, Dec. 8.

For further information on the Conference and the Youth panel, address communications to Miss Dorothy Faulkner, c/o American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10.

LOUISVILLE, KY., RALLY TO HEAR MRS. MCGEE

Mrs. Rosalie McGee, whose husband was executed on a frame-up charge of rape, will speak Dec. 9 at a civil rights rally in Louisville, Ky., under the auspices of The Militant Church Movement. The rally will be held in Quinn Chapel, one of the city's largest churches, and has stirred much interest. The Louisville Courier-Journal has recorded the event.

The Militant Church Movement describes itself in its literature as "a Christian movement, incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, and is national and international in scope. Its purpose is to crystallize and focus the full impact of Christian influence upon problems affecting human

rights wherever they are violated." Among its principles are "that Christianity has stated and science has agreed that there is no superior or inferior race... that race hatred causes wars and its continuance will make peace impossible in the world today." It has a membership in 17 states, with national offices in Louisville.

An announcement by the Militant Church said:

"We are bringing Mrs. McGee to Louisville as a symbol of our fight against injustice. This courageous woman, the mother of four children, is continuing to fight for justice for all her people despite numerous handicaps.

"Although she is still being persecuted by the officials in Mississippi, she continues to speak out against oppression. We believe her appearance here will give a shot in the arm to the struggle for civil rights and an end of segregation now."

Mrs. McGee will be introduced at the rally by Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, one of two Louisville white women who went to Jackson, Miss., in an effort to save McGee's life. Mrs. Ahearn and Mrs. Anne Braden, Louisville, were among 42 persons who were put in jail in Jackson for trying to see Gov. Fielding Wright in behalf of McGee.

Mrs. McGee wrote the Militant Church Movement: "My husband's last words to me were not to stop fighting—so I never get tired. I feel that he died as Christ did—that all may have a better America to live in. The people themselves, black and white together, will win their freedom. We will win peace and brotherhood and happiness by working and fighting for it. We will work so that our children will grow up in a better world."

WSB Okays Textile Benefit Increases

The Wage Stabilization Board has approved increases in company-paid social insurance for workers in both the woolen and worsted and northern cotton-rayon industries, Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, announced yesterday.

WSB acted specifically on key agreements in each industry, Rieve explained. In woolen and worsted, insurance improvements costing 1½ cents an hour were approved for American Woolen workers. Approval of similar terms affecting a total of 70,000 workers will now be automatic, Rieve said.

In northern cotton-rayon, the key agreement involves the Fall River and New Bedford (Mass.) Manufacturers Associations, and will eventually be applied to more than 100,000 workers. In this case, the gains amount to about half a cent an hour.

Gov't Witness Has Difficulty with Dates at McCarran Trial

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Testifying at the rate of \$50 a day as an "expert" on Communism, Prof. E. Mosely swore before the McCarran board a month ago that the Communist International and the Communist Party of the U.S. did not discover the tactic of the united front until the Seventh World Congress in 1935.

Last week it came the turn of attorneys for the Communist Party to cross-examine the learned doctor on this amazing testimony.

Had the professor ever heard of the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, asked John Abt., counsel for the Communist Party. Mosely said he had, and claimed in fact that he was quite familiar with this historic document.

Abt read aloud the Manifesto's famous passage to the effect that Communists fight for the attainment of immediate demands in

alliance with groups, classes, and parties which do not accept the long-range goal of socialism.

Abt asked Mosely if immediate demands did not include such items as better wages and universal suffrage. The professor admitted it did.

"And free public education?" asked Abt.

William Paisley, government attorney was immediately on his feet objecting. What had this to do with Communism, he demanded. Chairman Peter Campbell Brown sustained the objection.

Abt continued his questioning until he drew a "yess" from Mosely to this question: "So that Marx and Engels not only advocate but here they state that the Communists practiced cooperation with non-Communist parties for the achievement of immediate, common aims, is that correct?"

Yet, Abt pointed out, the professor had previously testified that until 1935, it was "neither permissible or desirable" for Communists to cooperate with leaders of non-Communist parties or trade unions.

"NOT WITH LEADERS?"

That was true, Mosely insisted. Until 1935 Communists could cooperate "from below" but not with leaders.

But where in the Manifesto did Marx make a distinction between members and leaders in his discussion of the united front in the Manifesto, asked Abt.

Well, numbed Mosely, "in 1848 parties were just beginning to take form."

"Do you mean to say," asked Abt, "that in 1848 bourgeois parties were only rank and file parties, without leaders?"

No, not exactly, Mosely said. "Now, professor, didn't the Communists of the United States support and work in cooperation with the Republican party in 1860?"

Nathan Levin, government attorney, piped up, "I object, Mr. Chairman, no relevance."

"Sustained," said the chairman. "Well, professor," said Abt, "do you recall that in 1921 the Third International addressed an appeal to the leaders of the Second and the Second-and-a-half International for a united front conference?"

Mosely, squirming, admitted this was so.

A similar appeal was directed to the Second International in 1923, he also admitted.

When Abt moved on to the Seventh World Congress, he elicited from Mosely, after many objections by the government, that George Dimitrov had not discussed "people's democracies," as Mosely had claimed, but "governments of the united front." He had discussed united front movements aimed at blocking fascism, and stated that Communists would support them, even if the Communists did not participate in the united front governments.

Did Dimitrov discuss the organizational form which such an anti-fascist united front might take in the U.S., asked Abt.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY
Mosely proved wholly ignorant of this, and Abt brought out that Dimitrov had commented that a farmer-labor party might well serve as such as a united front here.

Grasping at a straw, Mosely said that Dimitrov had referred to a "Communist-led labor party" in the U.S.

Indeed, said Abt, and where does Dimitrov refer to a "Comu-

nist-led" labor party?

"I want quoting his words," said Mosely. "I was summarizing his meaning."

Abt slapped Dimitrov's report before the witness.

"Well, where does he say that?" demanded Abt.

"Well, in the first place, he refers continually to the proletariat," said the doctor.

"By proletariat he means working class, does he not?"

"In Communist usage," the incredible professor answered, "proletariat usually means that part of the working-class which accepts the program and leadership of the Communist Party."

But Mosely could not support this weird theory with any references to Marx, Engels, Lenin or Stalin.

Abt then introduced documents, including a book by Charles Ruthenberg, one time general secretary of the party showing that in 1922, the Communist Party advocated the formation of a labor party and supported the 16 railroad craft unions in establishing such a party. The Communists advocated such a party again in 1926 and subsequently, Abt showed.

But the government objected to this line of questioning. They obviously realized that Abt had exploded their carefully contrived myth that the united front was merely a "Moscow plot," the acceptance of which by American Communists in 1935 proved "foreign domination and control."

RALLY and PAGEANT

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and

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